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L7 and (process near request\$3)	0

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side by side			
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<u>L9</u>	L7 and (process near request\$3)	0	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	L7 and request\$3	1	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	L6 and (access\$3 same log\$1)	1	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	(L2 or L3) and (parameter same (threshold near value))	9	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	L4 and (parameter same (threshold near value))	0	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	(L2 or L3) and L1	3	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	711/119-123.ccls.	1518	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	709/212-214.ccls.	1445	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	((redistribut\$4 or balanc\$3) same (value\$1 or data)) and (log\$1 same threshold\$1) and (database or DB or (data adj base))	289	<u>L1</u>

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Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L16 not L12	3

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<u>L17</u>	L16 not L12	3	<u>L17</u>
<u>L16</u>	L14 and L15	3	<u>L16</u>
<u>L15</u>	(primary or secondary) near log	366	<u>L15</u>
<u>L14</u>	L13 and (access\$3 near log)	462	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u>	709/\$.ccls.	36876	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	L11 and (L5 or L6)	1	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	L10 and (access\$3 near log)	6	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	L1 and (threshold near value)	112	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	L4 and (threshold near value)	0	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	L5 and L4	1	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	L6 and L4	0	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	711/\$.ccls.	25606	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	707/\$.ccls.	27198	<u>L5</u>

<u>L4</u>	L3 and (access\$3 near log)	9	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	L1 and (access\$3 same (copy or copies))	64	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 and ((primary or secondary) near log)	1	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	((redistribut\$4 or balanc\$3) same (value\$1 or data)) and (log\$1 same threshold\$1) and (database or DB or (data adj base))	289	<u>L1</u>

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Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L11 and (L5 or L6)	1

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Search:

L12

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<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
<u>L12</u>	L11 and (L5 or L6)	1	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	L10 and (access\$3 near log)	6	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	L1 and (threshold near value)	112	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	L4 and (threshold near value)	0	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	L5 and L4	1	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	L6 and L4	0	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	711/\$.ccls.	25606	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	707/\$.ccls.	27198	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	L3 and (access\$3 near log)	9	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	L1 and (access\$3 same (copy or copies))	64	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 and ((primary or secondary) near log)	1	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	((redistribut\$4 or balanc\$3) same (value\$1 or data)) and (log\$1 same threshold\$1) and (database or DB or (data adj base))	289	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L4 and (threshold near value)	0

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<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
<u>L9</u>	L4 and (threshold near value)	0	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	L5 and L4	1	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	L6 and L4	0	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	711/\$.ccls.	25606	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	707/\$.ccls.	27198	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	L3 and (access\$3 near log)	9	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	L1 and (access\$3 same (copy or copies))	64	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 and ((primary or secondary) near log)	1	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	((redistribut\$4 or balanc\$3) same (value\$1 or data)) and (log\$1 same threshold\$1) and (database or DB or (data adj base))	289	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L4 and (threshold near value)	0

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<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u> side by side	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u> result set
	<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>		
<u>L9</u>	L4 and (threshold near value)	0	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	L5 and L4	1	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	L6 and L4	0	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	711/\$.ccls.	25606	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	707/\$.ccls.	27198	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	L3 and (access\$3 near log)	9	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	L1 and (access\$3 same (copy or copies))	64	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 and ((primary or secondary) near log)	1	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	((redistribut\$4 or balanc\$3) same (value\$1 or data)) and (log\$1 same threshold\$1) and (database or DB or (data adj base))	289	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L1 and ((primary or secondary) near log)	1

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Search:

L2

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Recall Text

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Interrupt

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	<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>		
<u>L2</u>	L1 and ((primary or secondary) near log)	1	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	((redistribut\$4 or balanc\$3) same (value\$1 or data)) and (log\$1 same threshold\$1) and (database or DB or (data adj base))	289	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L14 and (parameter near indicat\$3)	0

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L15

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<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
<u>L15</u>	L14 and (parameter near indicat\$3)	0	<u>L15</u>
<u>L14</u>	L3 and L13	43	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u>	707/\$.ccls.	27198	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	L9 and (parameter near indicat\$3)	0	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	L9 and indicat\$3	3	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	L9 and indicat\$	3	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	(L4 or L5 or L6 or L7 or L8) and L3	3	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	711/129-132.ccls.	931	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	711/126.ccls.	112	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	711/125.ccls.	293	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	718/106.ccls.	438	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	718/105.ccls.	680	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	L1 and L2	200	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	recovery near operation	14772	<u>L2</u>

L1 (load or work) near balanc\$3

24162 L1

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Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L9 and (parameter near indicat\$3)	0

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<u>L12</u>	L9 and (parameter near indicat\$3)	0	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	L9 and indicat\$3	3	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	L9 and indicat\$	3	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	(L4 or L5 or L6 or L7 or L8) and L3	3	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	711/129-132.ccls.	931	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	711/126.ccls.	112	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	711/125.ccls.	293	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	718/106.ccls.	438	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	718/105.ccls.	680	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	L1 and L2	200	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	recovery near operation	14772	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	(load or work) near balanc\$3	24162	<u>L1</u>

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Terms	Documents
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<u>L8</u>	L7 and (parameter near indicative)	0	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	L6 and L1	638	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	714/\$.ccls.	49297	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	(L4 or L3) and L2	0	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	714/6.ccls.	1468	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	714/5.ccls.	712	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 and (parameter near indicative)	18	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	recovery near operation	14772	<u>L1</u>

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IEEE JNL IEEE Journal or Magazine

IEEE JNL IEE Journal or Magazine

IEEE CNF IEEE Conference Proceeding

IEEE CNF IEE Conference Proceeding

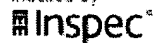
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IEEE JNL IEEE Journal or Magazine

IEEE JNL IEE Journal or Magazine

IEEE CNF IEEE Conference Proceeding

IEEE CNF IEE Conference Proceeding

IEEE STD IEEE Standard

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1 Optimistic replication

99%



Yasushi Saito , Marc Shapiro

ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR) March 2005

Volume 37 Issue 1

Data replication is a key technology in distributed systems that enables higher availability and performance. This article surveys optimistic replication algorithms. They allow replica contents to diverge in the short term to support concurrent work practices and tolerate failures in low-quality communication links. The importance of such techniques is increasing as collaboration through wide-area and mobile networks becomes popular. Optimistic replication deploys algorithms not seen in tradition ...

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- 1** Practical byzantine fault tolerance and proactive recovery 99%

Miguel Castro , Barbara Liskov

ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS) November 2002

Volume 20 Issue 4

Our growing reliance on online services accessible on the Internet demands highly available systems that provide correct service without interruptions. Software bugs, operator mistakes, and malicious attacks are a major cause of service interruptions and they can cause arbitrary behavior, that is, Byzantine faults. This article describes a new replication algorithm, BFT, that can be used to build highly available systems that tolerate Byzantine faults. BFT can be used in practice to implement re ...

- 2** Manageability, availability, and performance in porcupine: a highly 99%

scalable, cluster-based mail service

Yasushi Saito , Brian N. Bershad , Henry M. Levy

ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS) August 2000

Volume 18 Issue 3

This paper describes the motivation, design and performance of Porcupine, a scalable mail server. The goal of Porcupine is to provide a highly available and scalable electronic mail service using a large cluster of commodity PCs. We designed Porcupine to be easy to manage by emphasizing dynamic load balancing, automatic configuration, and graceful degradation in the presence of failures. Key to the system's manageability, availability, and performance is that sessions, data, and underlying ...

- 3** Manageability, availability and performance in Porcupine: a highly 99%

4 scalable, cluster-based mail service ...

Yasushi Saito , Brian N. Bershad , Henry M. Levy

ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review , Proceedings of the seventeenth ACM symposium on Operating systems principles December 1999

Volume 33 Issue 5

This paper describes the motivation, design, and performance of Porcupine, a scalable mail server. The goal of Porcupine is to provide a highly available and scalable electronic mail service using a large cluster of commodity PCs. We designed Porcupine to be easy to manage by emphasizing dynamic load balancing, automatic configuration, and graceful degradation in the presence of failures. Key to the system's manageability, availability, and performance is that sessions, data, and underlying serv ...

4 Parity logging disk arrays

99%

Daniel Stodolsky , Mark Holland , William V. Courtright , Garth A. Gibson

ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS) August 1994

Volume 12 Issue 3

Parity-encoded redundant disk arrays provide highly reliable, cost-effective secondary storage with high performance for reads and large writes. Their performance on small writes, however, is much worse than mirrored disks—the traditional, highly reliable, but expensive organization for secondary storage. Unfortunately, small writes are a substantial portion of the I/O workload of many important, demanding applications such as on-line transaction processing. This paper presents

5 Optimistic replication

99%

Yasushi Saito , Marc Shapiro

ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR) March 2005

Volume 37 Issue 1

Data replication is a key technology in distributed systems that enables higher availability and performance. This article surveys optimistic replication algorithms. They allow replica contents to diverge in the short term to support concurrent work practices and tolerate failures in low-quality communication links. The importance of such techniques is increasing as collaboration through wide-area and mobile networks becomes popular. Optimistic replication deploys algorithms not seen in tradition ...

6 Serverless network file systems

96%

Thomas E. Anderson , Michael D. Dahlin , Jeanna M. Neeffe , David A. Patterson , Drew S. Roselli , Randolph Y. Wang

ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS) February 1996

Volume 14 Issue 1

We propose a new paradigm for network file system design: serverless network file systems. While traditional network file systems rely on a central server machine, a serverless system utilizes workstations cooperating as peers to provide all file system services. Any machine in the system can store, cache, or control any block of data. Our approach uses this location independence, in combination with fast local area networks, to provide better performance and scalability th ...

Results 1 - 6 of 6 short listing

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- 1** LinkSelector: A Web mining approach to hyperlink selection for Web portals 99%

Xiao Fang , Olivia R. Liu Sheng

ACM Transactions on Internet Technology (TOIT) May 2004

Volume 4 Issue 2

As the size and complexity of Web sites expands dramatically, it has become increasingly challenging to design Web sites where Web surfers can easily find the information they seek. In this article, we address the design of the portal page of a Web site, which serves as the homepage of a Web site or a default Web portal. We define an important research problem---hyperlink selection: selecting from a large set of hyperlinks in a given Web site, a limited number of hyperlinks for inclusion in a po ...
- 2** Reducing the complexity of reductions 99%

Manindra Agrawal , Eric Allender , Russell Impagliazzo , Toniann Pitassi , Steven Rudich

Proceedings of the twenty-ninth annual ACM symposium on Theory of computing


May 1997
- 3** A taxonomy of parallel sorting 99%

Dina Bitton , David J. DeWitt , David K. Hsaio , Jaishankar Menon

ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR) September 1984

Volume 16 Issue 3

99%

4 Parity logging disk arrays
 Daniel Stodolsky , Mark Holland , William V. Courtright , Garth A. Gibson
ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS) August 1994


Volume 12 Issue 3

Parity-encoded redundant disk arrays provide highly reliable, cost-effective secondary storage with high performance for reads and large writes. Their performance on small writes, however, is much worse than mirrored disks—the traditional, highly reliable, but expensive organization for secondary storage. Unfortunately, small writes are a substantial portion of the I/O workload of many important, demanding applications such as on-line transaction processing. This paper presents

5 Parity logging overcoming the small write problem in redundant disk arrays 99%
 Daniel Stodolsky , Garth Gibson , Mark Holland
ACM SIGARCH Computer Architecture News , Proceedings of the 20th annual international symposium on Computer architecture May 1993

Volume 21 Issue 2

Parity encoded redundant disk arrays provide highly reliable, cost effective secondary storage with high performance for read accesses and large write accesses. Their performance on small writes, however, is much worse than mirrored disks—the traditional, highly reliable, but expensive organization for secondary storage. Unfortunately, small writes are a substantial portion of the I/O workload of many important, demanding applications such as on-line transaction processing. This paper ...

6 Virtual memory management for database systems 98%
 Irving L. Traiger
ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review October 1982


Volume 16 Issue 4

Over the last several years, a number of hardware and software systems have been developed which map entire files directly into the virtual memory address spaces used by programs. Since all file contents are directly addressable, there is no need for a programmer to issue explicit file system actions, such as Read or Write. In addition, all of the buffer management problems are eliminated, since programmers do not have to squeeze pieces of large files into small virtual spaces. Although these ad ...

7 A recovery algorithm for a high-performance memory-resident database system 98%
 Tobin J. Lehman , Michael J. Carey
ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 1987 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data December 1987


Volume 16 Issue 3

With memory prices dropping and memory sizes increasing accordingly, a number of researchers are addressing the problem of designing high-performance database systems for managing memory-resident data. In this paper we address the recovery problem in the context of such a system. We argue that existing database recovery schemes fall short of meeting the requirements of such a system, and we present a new recovery mechanism which is designed to overcome their shortcomings. The proposed mecha ...

8 Work-preserving emulations of fixed-connection networks 98%
 Richard R. Koch , F. T. Leighton , Bruce M. Maggs , Satish B. Rao , Arnold L. Rosenberg , Eric J. Schwabe

Journal of the ACM (JACM) January 1997
Volume 44 Issue 1


9 Lightweight recoverable virtual memory 98%

 M. Satyanarayanan , Henry H. Mashburn , Puneet Kumar , David C. Steere , James J. Kistler

ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review , Proceedings of the fourteenth ACM symposium on Operating systems principles December 1993
Volume 27 Issue 5

Recoverable virtual memory refers to regions of a virtual address space on which transactional guarantees are offered. This paper describes *RVM*, an efficient, portable, and easily used implementation of recoverable virtual memory for Unix environments. A unique characteristic of RVM is that it allows independent control over the transactional properties of atomicity, permanence, and serializability. This leads to considerable flexibility in the use of RVM, potentially enlarging the ...


10 Manageability, availability, and performance in porcupine: a highly 97%
scalable, cluster-based mail service

 Yasushi Saito , Brian N. Bershad , Henry M. Levy

ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS) August 2000
Volume 18 Issue 3

This paper describes the motivation, design and performance of Porcupine, a scalable mail server. The goal of Porcupine is to provide a highly available and scalable electronic mail service using a large cluster of commodity PCs. We designed Porcupine to be easy to manage by emphasizing dynamic load balancing, automatic configuration, and graceful degradation in the presence of failures. Key to the system's manageability, availability, and performance is that sessions, data, and underlying ...

11 Manageability, availability and performance in Porcupine: a highly 97%
scalable, cluster-based mail service

 Yasushi Saito , Brian N. Bershad , Henry M. Levy

ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review , Proceedings of the seventeenth ACM symposium on Operating systems principles December 1999
Volume 33 Issue 5

This paper describes the motivation, design, and performance of Porcupine, a scalable mail server. The goal of Porcupine is to provide a highly available and scalable electronic mail service using a large cluster of commodity PCs. We designed Porcupine to be easy to manage by emphasizing dynamic load balancing, automatic configuration, and graceful degradation in the presence of failures. Key to the system's manageability, availability, and performance is that sessions, data, and underlying serv ...

12 A Log-Linear Homotopy Approach to Initialize the Parameterized 97%
Expectations Algorithm

 Javier J. Pérez

Computational Economics August 2004
Volume 24 Issue 1

In this paper I present a proposal to obtain appropriate initial conditions while solving general equilibrium rational expectations models with the Parameterized Expectations Algorithm. The proposal is based on a log-linear approximation for the model under study, so that it can be a particular variant of the homotopy approach. The main

advantages of the proposal are: (i) it guarantees the ergodicity of the initial time series used as an input to the Parameterized Expectations Algorithm; ...

13 A "flight data recorder" for enabling full-system multiprocessor 96%

deterministic replay

Min Xu , Rastislav Bodik , Mark D. Hill

ACM SIGARCH Computer Architecture News , Proceedings of the 30th annual international symposium on Computer architecture May 2003

Volume 31 Issue 2

Debuggers have been proven indispensable in improving software reliability. Unfortunately, on most real-life software, debuggers fail to deliver their most essential feature --- a faithful replay of the execution. The reason is non-determinism caused by multithreading and non-repeatable inputs. A common solution to faithful replay has been to record the non-deterministic execution. Existing recorders, however, either work only for data-race-free programs or have prohibitive overhead. As a step toward ...

14 Distributed logging for transaction processing 96%



Dean S. Daniels , Alfred Z. Spector , Dean S. Thompson

ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 1987 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data December 1987

Volume 16 Issue 3

Increased interest in using workstations and small processors for distributed transaction processing raises the question of how to implement the logs needed for transaction recovery. Although logs can be implemented with data written to duplexed disks on each processing node, this paper argues there are advantages if log data is written to multiple log server nodes. A simple analysis of expected logging loads leads to the conclusion that a high performance, microprocessor based ...

15 Serverless network file systems 96%



Thomas E. Anderson , Michael D. Dahlin , Jeanna M. Neefe , David A. Patterson , Drew S. Roselli , Randolph Y. Wang

ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS) February 1996

Volume 14 Issue 1

We propose a new paradigm for network file system design: serverless network file systems. While traditional network file systems rely on a central server machine, a serverless system utilizes workstations cooperating as peers to provide all file system services. Any machine in the system can store, cache, or control any block of data. Our approach uses this location independence, in combination with fast local area networks, to provide better performance and scalability than ...

16 Optimistic replication 94%



Yasushi Saito , Marc Shapiro

ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR) March 2005

Volume 37 Issue 1

Data replication is a key technology in distributed systems that enables higher availability and performance. This article surveys optimistic replication algorithms. They allow replica contents to diverge in the short term to support concurrent work practices and tolerate failures in low-quality communication links. The importance of such techniques is increasing as collaboration through wide-area and mobile networks becomes popular. Optimistic replication deploys algorithms not seen in tradition ...



STIC Search Report

EIC 2100

STIC Database Tracking Number

TO: Jean Fleurantin
Location: rnd 3b29
Art Unit : 2162
Thursday, June 09, 2005

Case Serial Number: 09/487401

From: Geoffrey St. Leger
Location: EIC 2100
Randolph-4B31
Phone: 23450

geoffrey.stleger@uspto.gov


Search Notes

Dear Examiner Fleurantin,

Attached please find the results of your search request for application 09/487401. I searched Dialog's patent files, technical databases and general files; along with IEEE and ACM.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Regards,



Geoffrey St. Leger
4B31/x23540

File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2005/Feb(Updated 050606)

(c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200536

(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent

Set	Items	Description
S1	70348	LOG? ? OR HISTORY OR HISTORIES
S2	8626	(1ST OR FIRST OR PRIMARY OR MAIN OR MASTER OR PARENT OR ORIGINAL) (2W) (S1 OR TABLE OR LIST OR LISTING OR DATABASE OR REPOSITORY)
S3	4879	(2ND OR SECOND? OR BACKUP OR BACK()UP OR DUPLICATE OR REDUNDANT OR ALTERNATE) (2W) (S1 OR TABLE OR LIST OR LISTING OR DATABASE OR REPOSITORY)
S4	1185	(COPY OR REPLICA) (5N) (S1 OR TABLE OR LIST OR LISTING OR DATABASE OR REPOSITORY)
S5	894249	THRESHOLD? ? OR LIMIT? ? OR MAXIMUM OR CEILING OR BOUNDAR? - ??
S6	223998	(PREDETERMIN? OR PRESET? OR PREESTABLISH? OR PREDEFIN? OR PREARRANGED OR PRESCRIBED OR (PREVIOUSLY OR PRE) () (DETERMIN? - OR SET???? OR ESTABLISH? OR DEFIN? OR ARRANGED)) (3W) (VALUE? ? OR NUMBER? ? OR CRITERIA OR RESTRICTION? ?)
S7	195131	S5:S6 (5N) (EXCEED??? OR SURPASS? OR BEYOND OR ABOVE OR OVER OR MORE OR HIGHER OR GREATER OR REACH??? OR ATTAIN? OR ARRIV? - ??)
S8	904	(ASSIGN? OR REASSIGN? OR SHIFT??? OR TRANSFER? OR MOVE? ? OR MOVING OR READDRESS? OR RE()ADDRESS? OR APPOINT? OR DESIGN- AT? OR SWITCH? OR SUBSTITUT? OR SWAP???? OR EXCHANG??? OR CHANG??? OR POINT???) (10N) S3:S4
S9	5588	BALANC??? (3N) (LOAD OR WORK)
S10	217	MOVE? ? (10N) S3:S4
S11	209	S1 AND S2 AND S3:S4
S12	0	S11 AND S7 AND (S8 OR S10)
S13	207340	S5:S6 (7N) (EXCEED??? OR SURPASS? OR BEYOND OR ABOVE OR OVER OR MORE OR HIGHER OR GREATER OR REACH??? OR ATTAIN? OR ARRIV? - ??)
S14	0	S11 AND S13 AND (S8 OR S10)
S15	2	AU=SHEDDEN J?
S16	0	S11 AND S13 AND S9
S17	16766	(DISTRIBUT? OR SHARE? ? OR SPLIT???? OR SPREAD??? OR DIVID- ???) (10N) (S1 OR TABLE? ? OR LIST? ? OR LISTING? ? OR DATABASE? ? OR REPOSITORY? ?)
S18	1	S11 AND S13 AND S17
S19	4	S11 AND S13
S20	21	S11 AND S5:S6
S21	23	S11 AND S8
S22	0	S11 AND S9
S23	15	S11 AND S17
S24	55	S18:S23
S25	25	S24 AND AC=US/PR
S26	21	S25 AND AY=(1976:1999)/PR
S27	43	S24 AND PY=1976:2001
S28	44	S26:S27

28/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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07054964 **Image available**
METHOD AND DEVICE FOR MANAGING DATA AND RECORDING MEDIUM WITH DATA
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM STORED THEREIN

PUB. NO.: 2001-282599 [JP 2001282599 A]
PUBLISHED: October 12, 2001 (20011012)
INVENTOR(s): HARA NORIHIRO
APPLICANT(s): HITACHI LTD
APPL. NO.: 2000-101211 [JP 2000101211]
FILED: March 31, 2000 (20000331)
INTL CLASS: G06F-012/00; G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a data management method which can perform effective index accesses to the same key in an environment where multiaccess is possible.

SOLUTION: This method includes a process to acquire a **first log** record including the information for adding or deleting the data pointers to or from a data structure that stores a plurality of data pointers related to a certain key when the data pointers related to the key are added or deleted and then to update an index entry including the key stored in a leaf node and a step to acquire a **second log** record including the information showing that the data **pointers** are added or deleted to or from the data structure and then to add or delete the data pointers to the data structure.

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28/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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05971641 **Image available**
DATABASE MANAGEMENT METHOD AND DATABASE SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 10-254741 [JP 10254741 A]
PUBLISHED: September 25, 1998 (19980925)
INVENTOR(s): NONOGAKI MASATOSHI
APPLICANT(s): SANYO ELECTRIC CO LTD [000188] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 09-061411 [JP 9761411]
FILED: March 14, 1997 (19970314)
INTL CLASS: [6] G06F-012/00
JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a database management method for facilitating the analysis of **history** based on information to which data item prescribed data is changed so far without occupying a useless storage area.

SOLUTION: Latest information on the plural data item are stored in a **first table** in accordance with item ID specifying the plural data item and patient ID specifying a record containing the plural data items. Data before the **changed** data item is changed is preserved in a **second table** in accordance with item ID specifying the data item and the record containing the data item and patient ID specifying the record containing the data item.

28/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

05354216 **Image available**
LOG CLEANER APPARATUS

PUB. NO.: 08-309716 [JP 8309716 A]
PUBLISHED: November 26, 1996 (19961126)
INVENTOR(s): AIZAWA KAORU
TAKAHASHI KOJI
APPLICANT(s): KYOEI KOGYO KK [000000] (A Japanese Company or Corporation),
JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 07-145470 [JP 95145470]
FILED: May 18, 1995 (19950518)
INTL CLASS: [6] B27L-001/10
JAPIO CLASS: 25.2 (MACHINE TOOLS -- Cutting & Grinding); 14.9 (ORGANIC
CHEMISTRY -- Other)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To improve process efficiency by an apparatus wherein discharge of a large quantity of waste veneer which do not become a continuous veneer and a section veneer which can be made into a product in a veneer cutting process by means of a veneer lace is remarkably suppressed and centering process of a log and outer periphery scraping process of the log are combined.

CONSTITUTION: On a log 1 in which the temporarily central position 1b of both butt ends 1a of the log 1 is freely rotatably held by means of a log temporarily centering mechanism 3 and the first log catching mechanism 4, the amount of displacement of the log outer peripheral part from a spindle 4a of the first log catching mechanism 4 is detected over the whole periphery by means of a log outer peripheral displacement detecting mechanism 13 set in the neighborhood of the outer periphery of the log 1. Based on the detection signal, after the temporarily centering position of the log 1 is converted to the real centering position during transferring process by means of a log centering transferring mechanism 5, it is freely rotatably held by means of the second log catching mechanism 6. A quantitative step transferring mechanism 2d of the rotating cutter block 2a is started to selectively scrape a projected part 1e to the outer peripheral part from the max. inscribed circle 1d of both butt ends 1a of the log.

28/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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04969466 **Image available**
FAILURE RECOVERY AND TRANSMISSION TYPE DATA BASE SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 07-262066 [JP 7262066 A]
PUBLISHED: October 13, 1995 (19951013)
INVENTOR(s): KOYAMA AKIO
APPLICANT(s): HITACHI LTD [000510] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 06-052314 [JP 9452314]
FILED: March 23, 1994 (19940323)
INTL CLASS: [6] G06F-012/00; G06F-012/00; G06F-015/16
JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units); 28.2
(SANITATION -- Medical); 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING --
Computer Applications)
JAPIO KEYWORD: R060 (MACHINERY -- Automatic Design); R131 (INFORMATION

PROCESSING -- Microcomputers & Microprocessors)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To provide a data base system which can improve the reliability and the human interface by assuring the matching property of data between the duplicated bada bases even for a period covering the occurrence of a failure through the end of the recovery procedure of the failure and also by concealing this recovery procedure from a user.

CONSTITUTION: A network includes the 1st and 2nd data bases 1 and 2 and the 1st and 2nd servers 3 and 4 prepared for each of both bases 1 and 2. These bases and servers are connected to a client 5 and a process manager 8 via the 1st to 5th networks 6, 7, 9 to 11. A request equivalent to the difference between a 1st log file 12 of a normal server and a 2nd log file 13 of a defective server is **transferred** to the defective server when its recovery procedure is finished. Thus, the matching property is secured between both data bases.

28/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

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04542737 **Image available**

HISTORY DATA PROCESSOR

PUB. NO.: 06-214637 [JP 6214637 A]

PUBLISHED: August 05, 1994 (19940805)

INVENTOR(s): FUKUMORI MASAMITSU

HIYOSHI MASAMI

APPLICANT(s): TOSHIBA SYST TECHNOL KK [000000] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)

TOSHIBA CORP [000307] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)

APPL. NO.: 05-005747 [JP 935747]

FILED: January 18, 1993 (19930118)

INTL CLASS: [5] G05B-023/02; G06F-015/40

JAPIO CLASS: 22.3 (MACHINERY -- Control & Regulation); 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)

JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1823, Vol. 18, No. 584, Pg. 54, November 08, 1994 (19941108)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To reduce the quantity of **history** data that should be stored for a long period and to shorten the retrieving time of the **history** data.

CONSTITUTION: A **history** data processor consists of a plant data collector means 1, a **primary history** data storing/processing means 3 which stores the collected plant data in a short-time **history** data file 5, and a **secondary history** data storing/processing means 7 which **changes** a short period to a long period for the plant data that passed a fixed period and stores these data in a long-period 1- **history** data file 9 from the file 5. Furthermore a third **history** data storing/processing means 11 is added to set a long period for the plant data that passed another fixed period and store these data in a long-period 2- **history** data file 13 from the file 9, together with a **history** data retrieving means 15 which inputs the retrieving request of an operator via a retrieving request input means 17 and retrieves the **history** data, and a retrieving result output means 19 which outputs the retrieving results of the means 15 to an interactive device 21 or an output device 23.

28/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

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02975545 **Image available**
HISTORY CONTROL SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 01-273145 [JP 1273145 A]
PUBLISHED: November 01, 1989 (19891101)
INVENTOR(s): TABATA TAKASHI
APPLICANT(s): FUJITSU LTD [000522] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
 (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 63-101840 [JP 88101840]
FILED: April 25, 1988 (19880425)
INTL CLASS: [4] G06F-011/34
JAPIO CLASS: 45.1 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Arithmetic Sequence Units)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 995, Vol. 14, No. 40, Pg. 88, January
 25, 1990 (19900125)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To efficiently collect a **history** by collecting the **history** of the vicinity in which a processing request, etc., have been informed from some device to the other device and the **history** of the vicinity in which abnormality has been generated or time-out has occurred.

CONSTITUTION: After a device 1 has informed a processing request to a device 2, when there is no response until a prescribed time $t(\text{sub } 1)$ elapse, write to the **first history** memory 1-1 is stopped, and also, by taking an opportunity of the generation of some abnormality, or taking an opportunity of a fact that there is no response from the other device 2 until a prescribed time $t(\text{sub } 2)$ elapses and time-out has occurred, write to the **second history** memory 1-2 is stopped. Accordingly, a **history** of the vicinity (about) in which a processing request, etc., have been informed to the other device is collected in the **first history** memory, and also, a **history** of the vicinity of a time point when abnormality has been generated or a time point when time-out has occurred is collected in the **second history** memory. In such a way, the **history** between the devices for executing the processing by a noticed and a response can be collected efficiently.

28/5/12 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013850789 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-335002/ 200135
XRPX Acc No: N01-241793

Shadow copy maintaining method of primary site's database for disaster recovery system, involves periodically starting and stopping tracker database management system at remote site for performing recovery cycle

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: MASUDA H; SHEDDEN J R; TENG J Z; WANG S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6226651	B1	20010501	US 9849274	A	19980327	200135 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9849274 A 19980327

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6226651	B1	16	G06F-012/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 6226651 B1

NOVELTY - Remote site having mirror image of **primary site's database** data is initialized. Tracker DBMS is periodically started and stopped at remote side and DBMS performs recovery cycle to maintain shadow copy of **primary site's database** data at remote site. End

log point is assigned to a log at end of each recovery cycle. End log point marks end of log scan point for all data recovery done during current recovery cycle.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A mirror image of the primary site's database data is established at the remote site by transmitting all primary site database data and recovery logs from the primary site to the remote site. The recovery logs from the last system check point is scanned to determined transaction status and an earliest point in the recovery logs from which recovery is executed. The end log point is used as starting point for next recovery cycle. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) Apparatus to maintain shadow copy of primary site's database at remote location;

(b) Signal bearing medium

USE - For maintaining shadow copy of primary site's database data at remote location in disaster recovery system.

ADVANTAGE - Provides an integrated DBMS solution to recover a primary site database based upon maintenance of a shadow copy of the primary site's database at a remote site and DBMS system allows fast remote site take-over when disaster occurs at primary database site.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows block diagram of digital data processing machine.

pp; 16 DwgNo 1/6

Title Terms: SHADOW; COPY; MAINTAIN; METHOD; PRIMARY; SITE; DATABASE; DISASTER; RECOVER; SYSTEM; PERIOD; START; STOP; TRACK; DATABASE; MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM; REMOTE; SITE; PERFORMANCE; RECOVER; CYCLE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00

File Segment: EPI

28/5/21 (Item 11 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011272194 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1997-250097/ 199723

XRPX Acc No: N97-206526

Failure information extraction system for central processor - stores contents of failure information register to first log information memory unit of central processor and second log information memory unit of diagnostic control appts

Patent Assignee: NIPPON DENKI ENG KK (NIDE)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 9081421	A	19970328	JP 95239428	A	19950919	199723 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 95239428 A 19950919

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 9081421	A	5	G06F-011/34	

Abstract (Basic): JP 9081421 A

The system has a CPU (1) in which a failure information register (5) is provided. When, a failure information generates in the CPU, it is detected by the failure information register. The output of the failure information register is fed to a shift register (6), an OR circuit (7) and a first interruption register (8).

The output of the first interruption register is fed into the log extraction controller (4), which stores the contents of the failure information register into a first log information memory unit (3). The output from the OR circuit is fed into a second interruption register (21) of a diagnostic controller (2). A shift out controller

(20) stores the failure information in the shift register to a second log information memory unit (23) based on output of second interruption register.

ADVANTAGE - Enables to read failure information from either of memory parts when there is failure generation in differing memory part.

Dwg.1/2

Title Terms: FAIL; INFORMATION; EXTRACT; SYSTEM; CENTRAL; PROCESSOR; STORAGE; CONTENT; FAIL; INFORMATION; REGISTER; FIRST; LOG ; INFORMATION; MEMORY; UNIT; CENTRAL; PROCESSOR; SECOND; LOG ; INFORMATION; MEMORY; UNIT; DIAGNOSE; CONTROL; APPARATUS

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-011/34

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-011/22

File Segment: EPI

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2005/Jun W01

(c) 2005 European Patent Office

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2005/UB=20050602,UT=20050526

(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio

Set	Items	Description
S1	154717	LOG? ? OR HISTORY OR HISTORIES
S2	31252	(1ST OR FIRST OR PRIMARY OR MAIN OR MASTER OR PARENT OR ORIGINAL) (2W) (S1 OR TABLE OR LIST OR LISTING OR DATABASE OR REPOSITORY)
S3	15534	(2ND OR SECOND? OR BACKUP OR BACK()UP OR DUPLICATE OR REDUNDANT OR ALTERNATE) (2W) (S1 OR TABLE OR LIST OR LISTING OR DATABASE OR REPOSITORY)
S4	5122	(COPY OR REPLICA) (5N) (S1 OR TABLE OR LIST OR LISTING OR DATABASE OR REPOSITORY)
S5	964958	THRESHOLD? ? OR LIMIT? ? OR MAXIMUM OR CEILING OR BOUNDAR? - ??
S6	139061	(PREDETERMIN? OR PRESET? OR PREESTABLISH? OR PREDEFIN? OR - PREARRANGED OR PRESCRIBED OR (PREVIOUSLY OR PRE) () (DETERMIN? - OR SET???? OR ESTABLISH? OR DEFIN? OR ARRANGED)) (3W) (VALUE? ? OR NUMBER? ? OR CRITERIA OR RESTRICTION? ?)
S7	253547	S5:S6 (5N) (EXCEED??? OR SURPASS? OR BEYOND OR ABOVE OR OVER OR MORE OR HIGHER OR GREATER OR REACH??? OR ATTAIN? OR ARRIV? - ??)
S8	3015	(ASSIGN? OR REASSIGN? OR SHIFT??? OR TRANSFER? OR MOVE? ? - OR MOVING OR READDRESS? OR RE()ADDRESS? OR APPOINT? OR DESIGNAT? OR SWITCH? OR SUBSTITUT? OR SWAP???? OR EXCHANG??? OR CHANG??? OR POINT???) (10N) S3:S4
S9	7343	BALANC??? (3N) (LOAD OR WORK)
S10	43021	(DISTRIBUT? OR SHARE? ? OR SPLIT???? OR SPREAD??? OR DIVID- ???) (10N) (S1 OR TABLE? ? OR LIST? ? OR LISTING? ? OR DATABASE? ? OR REPOSITORY? ?)
S11	116	TRANSFERRING (10N) S3:S4
S12	23	S1 (50N) S2 (50N) S3:S4 (50N) S7 (50N) S8:S11
S13	15	S12 AND AC=US/PR
S14	8	S13 AND AY=(1976:1999)/PR
S15	8	S12 AND PY=1976:1999
S16	12	S14:S15
S17	484	S1 (30N) S2 (30N) S3:S4
S18	92	S17/CM AND S7:S11/CM
S19	84	S18 NOT S12
S20	59	S19 AND AC=US/PR
S21	40	S20 AND AY=(1976:1999)/PR
S22	39	S19 AND PY=1976:1999
S23	52	S21:S22

23/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01170871

OPTIMIZATION OF CHANGE LOG HANDLING
OPTIMIERUNG DER HANDHABUNG EINES VERÄNDERUNGEN-LOGBUCHS
OPTIMISATION DE LA MANIPULATION DU JOURNAL DE MODIFICATIONS

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1131757 A2 010912 (Basic)

EP 1131757 B1 050511

WO 2000029998 000525

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99958565 991105; WO 99SE2004 991105

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 108902 P 981117; US 110485 P 981201; US 427910
991027

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/60; G06F-017/30

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200519	841
CLAIMS B	(German)	200519	801
CLAIMS B	(French)	200519	1054
SPEC B	(English)	200519	4573
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			7269
Total word count - documents A + B			7269

...CLAIMS first device and a second device each including a corresponding database (230, 200) the system comprising:
the first database (230) having a change log (240) associated therewith, the change log (240) including a first change counter associated with each change performed on the first database (230);
the second database (200); and
a synchronization engine (210) associated with the second database (200) adapted to synchronize information between the first database (230) and the second database (200), characterized in that:
the synchronization engine (210) adapted to issue a database update command to the first database (230) to account for changes to the second database (200), the synchronization engine (210) receiving an updated change counter from the first database (230) in response to at least one of successful completion of the database update command and termination...

23/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01170870

PROTOCOL FOR SYNCHRONIZING PARALLEL PROCESSORS IN A MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

PROTOKOLL FUR DIE SYNCHRONISATION VON PRALLELEN PROZESSOREN IN EINEM
MOBILEN KOMMUNIKATIONSSYSTEM
PROTOCOLE DE SYNCHRONISATION DE PROCESSEURS PARALLELES DANS UN SYSTEME DE
COMMUNICATIONS MOBILES

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1131756 A2 010912 (Basic)
EP 1131756 B1 030319
WO 2000029997 000525

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99958564 991105; WO 99SE2003 991105

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 108902 P 981117; US 110485 P 981201; US 427909
991027

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/60

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200312	862
CLAIMS B	(German)	200312	823
CLAIMS B	(French)	200312	1035
SPEC B	(English)	200312	3455
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			6175
Total word count - documents A + B			6175

...CLAIMS of Claim 1, characterized in further comprising the steps of:
said second processor unit (14) incrementing said **change** counter for a
change of said data stored in said **second database** (348);
said second processor unit (14) determining whether new data different
from said retrieved data has been...

...processed, said first processor unit (12) updating said change counter
with a current value from said change **log** (110).

8. The method of Claim 1, characterized in further comprising the steps
of:
clearing said data...

...counter to an initial value;
clearing all entries in a change log (110) associated with said second
database (108);
generating an identifier associated with said **second database** (108)
for identifying data stored in said **second database**; and
storing new data in said **second database** (108).

9. The method of Claim 1, characterized in further comprising the steps
of:

storing in said **first database** (102) a first identifier associated
with said **first database** (102);
storing in said **second database** (108) a second identifier associated
with said **second database** (108);
said first processor unit (12) retrieving a change log (110) from said
second processor unit (14)...

...12) determining whether said retrieved change log (110) includes said
second identifier; and
if said retrieved change **log** (110) does not include said second

identifier, said first processor unit (12) performing said synchronization as a...

23/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01019036

INITIALIZATION OF REPLICATED DATA OBJECTS
INITIALISIERUNG VON UNTERTEILTEN DATENOBJEKTEN
INITIALISATION D'OBJETS DE DONNEES REPLIQUES

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 988597 A1 000329 (Basic)
EP 988597 B1 020306
WO 9858316 981223

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98928725 980529; WO 98SE1028 980529

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 876587 970616

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FI; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/14; G06F-009/46

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200210	1126
CLAIMS B	(German)	200210	1173
CLAIMS B	(French)	200210	1161
SPEC B	(English)	200210	3803
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			7263
Total word count - documents A + B			7263

...CLAIMS the node, wherein are maintained:

- a first node value (X-A) for a replicated data object;
- a **first** node **log** (80A) reflecting a second node logged status of the second node of the network;

the second node...

...the node, wherein are maintained:

- a second node value (X-B) for the replicated data object;
- a **second** node **log** (80B) reflecting a first node logged status of the first node of the network; characterized by provision of:
- a first node processor (40A) which:
 - (1) maintains the **first** node **log** ;
 - (2) when the value for the data object is changed at the first node, sends an updated...

...the first node value of the data object;

- a second node processor (40B) which:
 - (1) maintains the **second** node **log** ;
 - (2) when the value for the data object is **changed** at the second node, sends an updated value for the data object to the first node;
 - (3...

23/3,K/18 (Item 18 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00665345

PROCESS FOR MACHINE MONITORING OF THE OPERATION OF A PROGRAM SYSTEM
VERFAHREN ZUR MASCHINELLEN UBERWACHUNG DES ABLAUFES EINES PROGRAMMSYSTEMS
PROCEDE PERMETTANT DE CONTROLER PAR MACHINE LE DEROULEMENT D'UN SYSTEME DE
PROGRAMMES

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 698239 A1 960228 (Basic)

EP 698239 B1 970122

WO 9427221 941124

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 94913482 940502; WO 94DE482 940502

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): DE 4315944 930512

DESIGNATED STATES: BE; FR; GB; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/00;

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): German; German; German

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB97	438
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB97	386
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB97	471
SPEC B	(German)	EPAB97	2849
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			4144
Total word count - documents A + B			4144

...CLAIMS table (T2) as the second entry, and the return address contained
in the push-down store is substituted by the address of the second
entry of the second table ,

- d) in which, during the program run, the first interrupt command (INT1)
calls up a first interrupt processing routine, which logs the
beginning of the subprogram, and the second interrupt command (INT2)
calls up a second interrupt processing routine, which logs the end
of the subprogram.

2. Process according to claim 1, in which, after ending the monitoring...

...phase, the first interrupt command (INT1) is erased and is substituted
by the first command from the first table .

3. Process according to claim 1 or 2, in which, after processing the
second interrupt command (INT2), the second entry in the second
table (T2) is erased and the return to the calling program takes
place again in the manner customary...

23/3,K/19 (Item 19 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00623645

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR INTERFACING TO A TRANSACTION PROCESSING SYSTEM
SYSTEM UND VERFAHREN ZUR SCHNITTSTELLENBILDUNG FUR TRANSAKTION-VERARBEITUNG
SSYSTEM

SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE CONNEXION A UN SYSTEME DE TRAITEMENT DE TRANSACTIONS

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 664904 A1 950802 (Basic)

EP 664904 B1 980121

WO 9409430 940428

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 93923904 931014; WO 93US9894 931014

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 961271 921015

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/46;

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	9804	1818
CLAIMS B	(German)	9804	1675
CLAIMS B	(French)	9804	2133
SPEC B	(English)	9804	18108
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			23734
Total word count - documents A + B			23734

...CLAIMS number of attempts to send said output message;
deleting said output message if said number of attempts **exceeds** a
threshold limit; and
changing a file type of said outbound control record (138) if said
number of attempts **exceeds** a **threshold limit** to ...control
record (138);
checking a master control record to determine whether a number of
communications tasks has **exceeded** a **threshold**, if said outbound
control record is found;
checking whether a communications node pointed to by said outbound...

...104) and third means (108).

11. A computerized system (100) according to claim 8, comprising:

- (a) said **log** file as first log file (122); and
- (b) a second log file (126);
- (c) said first means...

...comprising a trigger subsystem (104), coupled to said first log file
(122), operable to browse said first **log** file (122) to search for
said control record (148), and to provide a trigger message
indicating an...

...message (132) has been received;

- (e) said third means comprising a status subsystem (106), coupled to
said **first log** file (122), operable to retrieve a processing
status message from the transaction processing system and to update
control record information on said **first log** file (122), and an
acknowledgement subsystem (108), coupled to said **first log** file
(122) and to said **second log** file (126), operable to determine a
processing status of the input message (232) by reading control
records (148) updated by said status subsystem, and to provide an
outbound control record (138) to said **second log** file (126) for
control records indicating that an acknowledgment is requested; and
- (f) said fourth means comprising...

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00544577

Prediction-based crash discriminator
Unfall-Diskriminator mit Vorhersage-Methode
Detecteur d'accident fonctionnant par prediction

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 536996 A1 930414 (Basic)
EP 536996 B1 960626

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 92309155 921008;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 773676 911008

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; ES; FR; GB; IT

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: B60R-021/32;

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 76

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB96	1265
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB96	1203
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB96	1566
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB96	3156
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			7190
Total word count - documents A + B			7190

...CLAIMS if said at least one damped physically-based measure and said at
least one timing control measure **exceed** the respective **threshold**
values in said first set.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the generating of at least...

...2, wherein the generating of at least one physically-based measure
includes the steps of:

generating a **first** past **history** value based on said first
measure;

generating a **second** past **history** value based on said
second measure; and

estimating a future acceleration value based on said first
measure...

...value, and then actuating said vehicle safety device if said at least
one physically-based measure has **exceeded** a third **predetermined**
threshold **value** and said first and said second modified velocity
values have **exceeded** said first and said second **predetermined**
threshold **values**, respectively.

8. The method of any preceding claim, further including the steps of:

comparing said at least...

...threshold value; and

- actuating said vehicle safety device if said first or said second set of respective **predetermined threshold values** is **exceeded** .
9. The method of any preceding claim, wherein said damping step includes the step of combining said...
- ...if said at least one damped physically-based measure and said at least one timing control measure **exceed** the respective **threshold values** in said first set.
12. The system of claim 11, wherein said means for generating said...
- ...means for generating said at least one physically-based measure further includes:
- a means for generating a **first past history** value based on said first measure;
- a means for generating a **second past history** value based on said second measure; and
- a means for estimating a future acceleration value based on... said actuating means actuates said vehicle safety device if said first or said second set of respective **predetermined threshold values** are **exceeded** .
17. The system of any one of claims 11 to 16, wherein said means for generating said...
- ...actuating means actuating said vehicle safety device if said at least one damped physically-based measure has **exceeded** a third **predetermined threshold value** and said first and said second modified velocity values have **exceeded** said first and said second **predetermined threshold values** , respectively.
19. The system of any one of claims 11 to 18, wherein said damping means comprises...

23/3,K/22 (Item 22 from file: 348)
 DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00461320

Recovery facility for incomplete sync points for distributed application.
 Rucksetzungseinrichtung fur unvollstandige Gleichzeitigkeitpunkte fur eine verteilte Anwendung.
 Dispositif de reprise pour des points de synchronisation incomplets pour une application distribuee.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 457111 A2 911121 (Basic)

EP 457111 A3 930127
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 91107110 910502;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 525938 900516
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/14; G06F-009/46;
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 169

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	2327
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	38801
Total word count - document A			41128
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			41128

...CLAIMS for recovering a first commit procedure involving a first resource manager having a resource manager sync point **log** and involving also a protected conversation;

first sync point **log** means, coupled to said first recovery facility means, for storing sync point state information relating to said...

...recovery facility means for recovering a second commit procedure involving said protected conversation and a second resource;

second sync point **log** means, coupled to said second recovery facility means, for storing sync point state information relating to said...

...means to said second recovery facility means;

first means for comparing sync point state information in said **first** sync point **log** means with sync point state information in the resource manager's sync point **log** during a recovery...

...relating to said first commit procedure; and

second means for comparing sync point state information in said **first** sync point **log** means with sync point state information in said **second** sync point **log** means relating to said protected conversation during a recovery procedure of either said first recovery facility means...

...recovery facility means.

2. Computer system or network as set forth in claim 1 wherein said sync point state information in said first and **second** sync point **log** means comprises commit state information or back-out state information.
3. Computer system or network as set...means for recovering a first commit procedure involving a first resource manager having its own sync point **log** and involving also a protected conversation;

first sync point **log** means, coupled to said first recovery facility means, for storing sync point state information relating to said...

...a second commit procedure involving said protected conversation and a second resource accessed via said protected conversation;

second sync point **log** means, coupled to said second recovery facility means, for storing sync point state information relating to said...

...means to said second recovery facility means;

first means for comparing sync point state information in said first sync point log. means with sync point state information in the resource manager's sync point log during a recovery...

...relating to said first commit procedure; and

second means for comparing sync point state information in said first sync point log means with sync point state information in said second sync point log means relating to said protected conversation during a recovery procedure of either said first recovery facility means...

...second recovery facility means.

18. Computer program product as set forth in claim 17 wherein said sync point state information in said first and second sync point log means comprises commit state information or back-out state information.

19. Computer program product as set forth...

23/3,K/23 (Item 23 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00461318

Log name exchange for recovery of protected resources.

Registrierungsnameauswechslung fur die Wiederherstellung geschutzten Ressourcen.

Echange du nom d'enregistrement pour la restauration des ressources protegees.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road, Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

INVENTOR:

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 457110. A2 911121 (Basic)
EP 457110 A3 930127

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 91107108 910502;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 525430 900516

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/46;

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 184

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	2164
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	38601
Total word count - document A			40765
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			40765

...CLAIMS serving said first computer, for recovering a two-phase commit procedure involving said protected conversation; and

a first recovery log for said first recovery facility; and

a second computer comprising

means for participating in said protected conversation...

...serving said second computer, for recovering a two-phase commit procedure involving said protected conversation; and

a second recovery log for said second recovery facility; and

communications facility means interposed between said first and second computers, for...

...controlling communications in and out of said second computer; and

wherein said first communications facility includes a first log name exchange table and means for notifying said first recovery facility means when said first computer initiates a protected conversation toward said second computer and log names were not previously exchanged between said first and said second computers, and said first recovery facility means includes means, responsive to said notification from said first communications facility, for exchanging log names with said second recovery facility means.

8. A computer network as set forth in claim 7...

...in claim 7, 8 or 9 wherein said first communications facility intercepts said protected conversation before said log names are exchanged;

said first recovery facility means is responsive to said log name exchange with said second recovery facility means, to update said first log name exchange table in said first communications facility to indicate that said log name exchange has successfully occurred; and

said first communications facility is responsive to said update of said first log name exchange table, to release said protected conversation to proceed to said second communications facility.

11. A computer network as set forth in claim 10 wherein

said second communications facility includes a second log name exchange table; and

said second recovery facility means is responsive to said log name exchange with said first recovery facility, to update said second log name exchange table in said second communications facility to indicate the log name exchange, said second communications facility allowing...

...computer to proceed from said first communications facility to said second computer after said update of said second log exchange table in said second communications facility to indicate the log name exchange.

12. A computer network as set forth in claim 10 or 11 further comprising a third log name exchange table serving said first recovery facility means and means for making entries in said third...

...claim 1 or anyone of claims 2 to 12 wherein said first log comprises a first sync point log and a first log name log, and said second log comprises a second sync point log and a second log name log.

14. A computer network as set forth in claim 1 or anyone of claims 2 to 13...program product as set forth in claim 26 further comprising:

means, responsive to the determining means, for exchanging log names between said first and second computers if log names were

23/3,K/26 (Item 26 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00193573

METHOD BASED OM HISTORICAL ANALYSIS FOR IDENTIFYING A FAULTY COMPUTER SYSTEM UNIT.

AUF HISTORISCHE ANALYSE GEGRUNDETE RECHNERSYSTEMEINHEIT-FEHLERIDENTIFIZIERUNGSMETHODE.

METHODE BASEE SUR L'ANALYSE D'UN HISTORIQUE POUR L'IDENTIFICATION DE LA DEFAILLANCE D'UNE UNITE DANS UN SYSTEME D ORDINATEUR.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, (589370), 550 Madison Avenue,
New York, NY 10022, (US), (applicant designated states:
BE;DE;FR;GB;IT;NL;SE)

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 190216 A1 860813 (Basic)
EP 190216 B1 911204
WO 8601019 860213

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 85903732 850624; WO 85US1219 850624

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 634461 840726

DESIGNATED STATES: BE; DE; FR; GB; IT; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/20; G06F-011/22; G06F-011/34;

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	886
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	775
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	1049
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	2671
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			5381
Total word count - documents A + B			5381

...CLAIMS each unit of a first set of at least a predetermined one of the units,

- maintaining a **history** list (Fig. 7) of fault weights, the **history** list being initially obtained by associating a second specific fault probability weight with each unit of a second set of predetermined units,

- using the initial list to update the **history** list, the update including combining the said **first** fault weights list with the said **second** fault weights list according to a first prescribed algorithm for each unit which belongs to both the initial list and **history** list, and

- selecting (310) as a faulty unit that unit having the largest fault weight in the updated **history** list, and

CHARACTERISED BY aging (206) the **history** list before generating the updated **history** list by reducing the fault weights for each unit in the history list according to a second...

...method as claimed in claim 1 wherein said first predetermined algorithm in the step of updating the **history** list consists in adding (208) the **first** fault weights list to the **second** fault weights list

6. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the step of selecting a faulty unit comprises...
...of
generating a selection list (310) of units common to both the initial list and the updated **history** list, the selection list including for each unit thereon the unit's fault weight from the updated **history** list.
7. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein
there is a plurality of predefined error...
...interval by selecting (322) a first prespecified one of the system units as faulty if the prescribed **threshold** is **exceeded**.
8. A method as claimed in claim 7 wherein
the prescribed **threshold** is **exceeded** in the step of selecting a first prespecified one of the system units as faulty if the...
...units active in the computer system at the time the second error report message was received is **greater** than the prescribed **threshold** (Z).
9. A method as claimed in claim 7 wherein
the first prespecified one of the system...

23/3,K/29 (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00762406 **Image available**
BIDIRECTIONAL DATABASE REPLICATION SCHEME FOR CONTROLLING PING-PONGING
MECANISME DE REPRODUCTION BIDIRECTIONNELLE DE BASES DE DONNEES PERMETTANT
DE REGULER L'EFFET <= PING-PONG >=

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

ITI INC, 16 Industrial Boulevard, Paoli, PA 19301-1609, US, US
(Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

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HOLENSTEIN Paul J, 9 Paul Nelms Drive, Downingtown, PA 19335, US

Legal Representative:

JABLON Clark A, Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld, L.L.P., One Commerce Square, Suite 2200, 2005 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103-7086, US

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200075813 A1 20001214 (WO 0075813)
Application: WO 2000US14730 20000530 (PCT/WO US0014730)
Priority Application: US 99328257 19990608

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES
FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU
LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR
TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 27981

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

, the computer readable code means in the article of manufacture further comprising:
(c) computer readable program code...

- ...d) computer readable program code means for posting the transactions received by second transaction receiver in the **second database** and creating an audit trail of the posted transactions; and
(e) computer readable program code means for storing the assigned transaction identifiers in the transaction **log** and associating the assigned transaction identifiers with the transactions in the audit trail, wherein the second transaction transmitter sends the transactions in the audit trail for posting to the **first database**, and wherein the computer readable program code means for detecting detects selective transactions in the audit trail...
- ...trail which were detected as having a transaction identifier similar to a transaction identifier in the transaction **log**.

79 An article of manufacture according to claim 78 wherein the bidirectional database replication system further includes...

- ...a first transaction receiver which receives transactions sent by the second transaction transmitter for posting to the **first database**,
(ix) a transaction **log** associated with the **first database**, and (x) an audit trail of all transactions posted to the **first database**, the first transaction transmitter sending the transactions in the audit trail of transactions posted to the **first database** for posting to the **second database**, the computer readable code means in the article of manufacture farther comprising:
(f) computer readable program code...
- ...a transaction identifier to every transaction received by the first transaction receiver which is posted to the **first database**; (g) computer readable program code means for posting the transactions received by first transaction receiver in the **first database** and creating an audit trail of the transactions posted to the first database;
(h) computer readable program code means for storing the assigned transaction identifiers in the transaction **log** associated with the first database and associating the transaction identifiers assigned by the computer readable program code...log associated with the first database, and the computer readable program code means for inhibiting inhibits the **second database** from posting to the **second database** selective transactions in the audit trail of transactions posted to the **first database** which were detected as having a transaction identifier similar to a transaction identifier in the transaction log associated with the **first database**.

80 An article of manufacture according to claim 67 wherein the bidirectional database replication system farther includes...

- ...a second transaction receiver which receives transactions sent by the first transaction transmitter for posting to the **second database**,
(vi) a transaction log associated with the **second database**, and (vii) an audit trail of all transactions posted to the **second database**, the second transaction transmitter sending the transactions in the audit trail for posting to the **first database**, the computer readable code means in the article of manufacture further comprising:
(c) computer readable program code...

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00433554 **Image available**

SYNCHRONIZATION OF DATABASES

SYNCHRONISATION DE BASES DE DONNEES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

PUMA TECHNOLOGY INC,

BOOTHBY David J,

Inventor(s):

BOOTHBY David J,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9824018 A2 19980604

Application: WO 97US20660 19971113 (PCT/WO US9720660)

Priority Application: US 96752490 19961113; US 96749926 19961113; US
96748645 19961113

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications
prior to 2004)

AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU
ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ
PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH KE LS
MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR
IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 19439

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: ... 19980604

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Publication Year: 1998

Claim

... one of the synthetic recurring record
and recurring record.

12 The method of claim 6 wherein the **second**
database **assigns** a unique ID to each record, and wherein
the method further comprises:
fanning one of the synthetic...

...the plurality of fanned non-recurring

2 0 records;

storing in the history file the unique IDs

assigned by the **second database** to the plurality of
fanned non-recurring records; and
recording linkages among the records

25 representative of...

...of the recurring

record and synthetic recurring record. - 47

13 The method of claim 6 wherein the **second**

database **assigns** unique IDs to each record, the history
file further contains records representative of non
recurring records of the **second database** from a past
synchronization and unique IDs **assigned** to the non
recurring records of the **second database**, and the step of
processing a plurality of non-recurring records in the
second database to generate...computer program of claim 21 wherein the
set of recurring date bearing instances is stored in the
second database as a plurality of non-recurring records. - 51

25 The computer program of claim 21 wherein the

23/3,K/46 (Item 20 from file: 349)
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00331272 **Image available**

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DISTRIBUTING LOG I/O ACTIVITY

PROCEDE ET APPAREIL DESTINES A REPARTIR L'ACTIVITE ENTREE-SORTIE DE JOURNAUX

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

ORACLE CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

BAMFORD Roger J,

HOWARD Forrest W,

KABCENELL Dirk A,

MINER Robert N,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9613783 A1 19960509

Application: WO 95US13913 19951027 (PCT/WO US9513913)

Priority Application: US 94330100 19941027

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AL AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ CZ DE DE DK DK EE EE ES FI FI GB
GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL
PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK TJ TM TT UA UG UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AT BE
CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR
NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 10776

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: ... 19960509

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Publication Year: 1996

Claim

1 A method of **distributing** **log** entries of transactions of a plurality of clients accessing a **database**, said method comprising the steps of:

dividing said plurality c-f clients into a plurality of subsets of clients, each of said subsets including...

...buffer means for

storing copies of said areas of data from said first storage means; first and **second** transaction **log** buffer means coupled to said first and second subsets of clients respectively, said first and **second** transaction **log** buffer means for temporarily storing a **log** entry for each transaction of said first and second subset of clients respectively.

1 0. The database system of claim 9 further including:

first and **second** **log** storage means coupled to said **first** and **second** **log** buffer means respectively for permanently storing a **log** entry

for each transaction of said first and second subset of clients respectively.

11 The database system...increased.

19 A method of providing a log of transactions of a plurality of clients accessing a **database**, said method comprising the steps of:

dividing said plurality of clients into a plurality of subsets of clients, each of said subsets including at...buffer means for storing copies of said areas of data from said

first storage means;

first and **second** transaction **log** buffer means coupled to said first

and second subsets of clients respectively, said first and second transaction log buffer means for temporarily storing a log entry for each transaction of said first and second subset of clients respectively; first and second log storage means coupled to said first and second log buffer means respectively for permanently storing a log entry for each transaction of said first and second subset of clients respectively; sequence number incrementing means...

...first value when the incarnation number of said area of data is increased.

33 A method of **distributing** log entries of transactions of a plurality of clients accessing a **database**, said method comprising the steps of:

dividing said plurality of clients into a plurality of subsets of clients, each of said subsets including at...

...with the subset of clients that includes the client-,

providing in a second memory means a transaction log for each transaction log buffer;

storing said transaction log entry in said transaction log.

34 A method of **distributing** log entries of transactions of a plurality of clients accessing a **database**, said method comprising the steps of:

dividing said plurality of clients into a plurality of subsets of clients, each of said subsets including at...a cache buffer; said cache buffer for storing a copy of an area of data from said **database** upon which a transaction is executed.

35 A method of **distributing** log entries of transactions of a plurality of clients accessing a **database**, said method comprising the steps of:

dividing said plurality of clients into a plurality of subsets of clients, each of said subsets including at...

...a cache buffer; said cache

buffer for storing a copy of an area of data from said **database** upon which a transaction is executed.

36 A method of **distributing** log entries of transactions of a plurality of clients accessing a **database**, said method comprising the steps of:

dividing said plurality of clients into a plurality of subsets of clients, each of said subsets including at...

...a cache buffer; said cache

buffer for storing a copy of an area of data from said **database** upon which a transaction is executed.

37 A method of **distributing** log entries of transactions of a plurality of clients accessing a **database**, said method comprising the steps of:

dividing said plurality of clients into a plurality of subsets of clients, each of said subsets including at...

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR INTERFACING TO A TRANSACTION PROCESSING SYSTEM
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE CONNEXION A UN SYSTEME DE TRAITEMENT DE TRANSACTIONS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Inventor(s):

GILBERT Peter W,
WALTERS Brian J,
DIMENT Matthew M,
BURTON Reiner,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9409430 A1 19940428

Application: WO 93US9894 19931014 (PCT/WO US9309894)

Priority Application: US 92961271 19921015

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

CA NL AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 21374

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: ... 19940428

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Publication Year: 1994

Claim

... number of attempts to send said output message;
deleting said output message if said number of attempts
exceeds a threshold limit; and
changing a file type of said outbound control record if said
number of attempts exceeds a threshold limit to create a finished
outbound control record.

8 The method of claim 2, further comprising the steps...

...outbound control record;
checking a master control record to determine whether a number
of communications tasks has exceeded a threshold, if said outbound
control record is found;
checking whether a ... plurality of interconnected data
processors on which external processes run, to a transaction
processing system:
(a) a first log file;
(b) a second log file;
(c) an input receive subsystem, coupled to said first log...

...a trigger message
indicating an input message has been received;
(e) a status subsystem, coupled to said first log file,
operable to retrieve a processing status message from
the transaction processing system and to update control
record information on said first log file;
(f) an acknowledgement subsystem, coupled to said first log
file and to said second log file, operable to determine
...I control records updated by said status subsystem, and to
provide an outbound control record to said second log
file for control records indicating that an
acknowledgment is requested; and
(g) a communications subsystem, coupled to said second log
file, operable to retrieve said outbound control record
and from said second log file, operable to create...

File 8: Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2005/May W5
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File 34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2005/Jun W1
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File 266: FEDRIP 2005/Jun
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File 95: TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2005/May W1
(c) 2005 FIZ TECHNIK
File 438: Library Lit. & Info. Science 1984-2005/May
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Set	Items	Description
S1	1191591	LOG? ? OR HISTORY OR HISTORIES
S2	8546	(1ST OR FIRST OR PRIMARY OR MAIN OR MASTER OR PARENT OR ORIGINAL) (2W) (S1 OR TABLE OR LIST OR LISTING OR DATABASE OR REPOSITORY)
S3	2987	(2ND OR SECOND? OR BACKUP OR BACK()UP OR DUPLICATE OR REDUNDANT OR ALTERNATE) (2W) (S1 OR TABLE OR LIST OR LISTING OR DATABASE OR REPOSITORY)
S4	1645	(COPY OR REPLICA) (5N) (S1 OR TABLE OR LIST OR LISTING OR DATABASE OR REPOSITORY)
S5	4287944	THRESHOLD? ? OR LIMIT? ? OR MAXIMUM OR CEILING OR BOUNDAR? - ??
S6	11940	(PREDETERMIN? OR PRESET? OR PREESTABLISH? OR PREDEFIN? OR PREARRANGED OR PRESCRIBED OR (PREVIOUSLY OR PRE) () (DETERMIN? - OR SET???? OR ESTABLISH? OR DEFIN? OR ARRANGED)) (3W) (VALUE? ? OR NUMBER? ? OR CRITERIA OR RESTRICTION? ?)
S7	350225	S5:S6 (5N) (EXCEED??? OR SURPASS? OR BEYOND OR ABOVE OR OVER OR MORE OR HIGHER OR GREATER OR REACH??? OR ATTAIN? OR ARRIV? - ??)
S8	184	(ASSIGN? OR REASSIGN? OR SHIFT??? OR TRANSFER? OR MOVE? ? - OR MOVING OR READDRESS? OR RE()ADDRESS? OR APPOINT? OR DESIGNAT? OR SWITCH? OR SUBSTITUT? OR SWAP???? OR EXCHANG??? OR CHANG??? OR POINT???) (10N) S3:S4
S9	26050	BALANC??? (3N) (LOAD OR WORK)
S10	95254	(DISTRIBUT? OR SHARE? ? OR SPLIT???? OR SPREAD??? OR DIVID- ???) (10N) (S1 OR TABLE? ? OR LIST? ? OR LISTING? ? OR DATABASE? ? OR REPOSITORY? ?)
S11	0	S1 AND S2 AND S3:S4 AND S7 AND S8:S10
S12	127	S1 AND S2 AND S3:S4
S13	0	S12 AND S7
S14	4	S12 AND S5:S6
S15	17	S12 AND S8:S10
S16	21	S14:S15
S17	18	RD (unique items)
S18	14	S17 NOT PY=2000:2005

18/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:EI Compendex(R)
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04052669 E.I. No: EIP95012533384

Title: Evaluation of remote backup algorithms for transaction-processing systems

Author: Polyzois, Christos A.; Garcia-Molina, Hector
Corporate Source: IBM T.J. Watson Research Cent
Source: ACM Transactions on Database Systems 19 3 Sep 1994. p 423-449
Publication Year: 1994
CODEN: ATDSD3 ISSN: 0362-5915
Language: English
Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: A; (Applications); G;
(General Review)
Journal Announcement: 9504W1

Abstract: A remote backup is a copy of a primary database maintained at a geographically separate location and is used to increase data availability. Remote backup systems are typically log-based and can be classified into 2-safe and 1-safe, depending on whether transactions commit at both sites simultaneously or first commit at the primary and are later propagated to the backup. We have built an experimental database system on which we evaluated the performance of the epoch and the dependency reconstruction algorithms, two 1-safe algorithms we have developed. We compared the 1-safe with the 2-safe approach under various conditions. (Author abstract) 24 Refs.

Descriptors: *Database systems; Algorithms; Data processing; Performance; Reliability; Computer system recovery; Distributed database systems; Fault tolerant computer systems

Identifiers: Remote backup algorithms; Transaction processing systems; Distributed applications; Disaster recovery; Hot spare; Hot standby
Classification Codes:

723.3 (Database Systems); 723.1 (Computer Programming); 723.2 (Data Processing); 922.1 (Probability Theory); 722.4 (Digital Computers & Systems)

723 (Computer Software); 922 (Statistical Methods); 722 (Computer Hardware)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

18/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:EI Compendex(R)
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02195679 E.I. Monthly No: EI8704038223

Title: CORRECTING WELL- LOG INFORMATION FOR COMPUTER PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS.

Author: Robinson, Joseph E.
Corporate Source: Syracuse Univ, Syracuse, NY, USA
Source: Computers & Geosciences v 12 n 4B 1986, Comput Appl in Pet Explor and Dev, Proc of the 14th Annu Geochautauqua, Wichita, KS, USA, Oct 3-5 1985 p 493-498

Publication Year: 1986
CODEN: CGOSDN ISSN: 0098-3004
Language: ENGLISH

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: A; (Applications); T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 8704

Abstract: In mature exploration areas where drilling has been spread through a number of years, the well logs will range from modern digital computer presentations to old hard-copy display exhibiting a variety of depth and instrument response scales. They may seem an agglomeration of misfit logs that are impossible to work with in their original form. Photographic methods for producing standard presentations gives only marginal improvements. The most practical method of creating uniform sets

of logs is to digitize the logs then correct and replay them in a form that is optimal for either geologic analysis or extended computer processing. Examples from New York State show how computer processing can be used to transform old logs so that they display uniform responses to lithology. Cross sections illustrate detailed correlations that were not practical with the original hard-copy logs and examples from individual wells display computer calculated porosities from corrected curves utilizing whole-rock compensation. (Edited author abstract) 4 ref.

Descriptors: *OIL WELL LOGGING--*Computer Applications; DATA PROCESSING--Data Reduction and Analysis

Identifiers: SUBSURFACE ANALYSIS; NEW YORK STATE

Classification Codes:

512 (Petroleum & Related Deposits); 723 (Computer Software)

51 (PETROLEUM ENGINEERING); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

18/5/5 (Item 3 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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01243804 ORDER NO: AAD92-30248

DISASTER RECOVERY FOR TRANSACTION PROCESSING SYSTEMS

Author: POLYZOIS, CHRISTOS A.

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1992

Corporate Source/Institution: PRINCETON UNIVERSITY (0181)

Source: VOLUME 53/06-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 2991. 109 PAGES

Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0984

A remote backup is a copy of a primary database maintained at a geographically separate location and is used to increase data availability. Remote backup systems are usually log-based and can be classified as either 2-safe or 1-safe, depending on whether transactions commit at both sites simultaneously or they commit first at the primary and are then propagated to the backup.

This thesis describes 1-safe algorithms that can exploit multiple log streams to propagate information from the primary to the backup. An experimental distributed database system is used to evaluate the performance of these algorithms and compare the 1-safe with the 2-safe approach under various conditions. Techniques for processing read-only queries at the backup are also presented.

18/5/7 (Item 1 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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4726650 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9409-6160B-019

Title: Sybase Replication Server

Author(s): Gorelik, A.; Yongdong Wang; Deppe, M.

Author Affiliation: Sybase Inc., Emeryville, CA, USA

Journal: SIGMOD Record vol.23, no.2 p.469

Publication Date: June 1994 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: SRECD8 ISSN: 0163-5808

Conference Title: 1994 ACM SIGMOD International Conference on Management of Data

Conference Sponsor: ACM

Conference Date: 24-27 May 1994 Conference Location: Minneapolis, MN, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P); Product Review (R)

Abstract: Sybase Replication Server supports data replication in a

distributed environment. Sybase Replication Server implements asynchronous, transactionally consistent **log** replication using primary copy replication model. Applications update the **primary database**. The updates are logged and scanned from the **primary database log** by the **Log Transfer Manager** which passes the updates to the primary Replication Server which determines which replicates are interested in the updates and forwards them to the appropriate replicate Replication Server. The replicate Replication Server applies the updates to the replicate database in the same serial transaction order that was applied at the primary site. A data replication request is called a subscription. When a subscription is created, its initial data set needs to be copied to the replicate database. When a subscription is dropped, its data set needs to be deleted from the replicate database. Both operations are performed dynamically and keep the data at the replicates transactionally consistent. The Replication Server scans the **primary database log** and continuously propagates the updates using store and forward techniques. Sybase Replication Server provides an open system interface to heterogeneous systems. A documented **Log Transfer Interface** allows foreign applications to submit updates at the primary. At the replicate, a flexible, programmable interface allows mapping of Transact SQL commands to any other language and allows users to assign actions to errors. (0 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: **distributed databases** ; network servers; open systems

Identifiers: Sybase Replication Server; data replication; distributed environment; asynchronous transactionally consistent **log** replication; primary copy replication model; updates; **Log Transfer Manager**; serial transaction order; subscription; initial data set; **primary database log** ; store and forward techniques; open system interface; heterogeneous systems; documented **Log Transfer Interface**; programmable interface; Transact SQL commands

Class Codes: C6160B (Distributed DBMS); C6120 (File organisation)

18/5/9 (Item 3 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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00094935 INSPEC Abstract Number: C70002842

Title: **Digital log computer**

Inventor(s): Moore, T.M.; Watters, E.C.

Assignee(s): Secretary, US Navy

Patent Number: US 3436533 Issue Date: 690401

Application Date: 651129

Priority Appl. Number: US 510469

Country of Publication: USA

Language: English Document Type: Patent (PT)

Abstract: The computer comprises: an input digital register set for each digital word representative of a decimal number to be computed in a logarithm; first and second digital address **shift** registers; **first** and **second log** storage means; a low **log** store providing a digital number of low order factors representative of the lower order bits of a digital **log** series; a third digital shift register; a **log** accumulator coupled to storage means and to the third digital register to accumulate digital words representative of the logarithm of a number; a clock pulse source; a plurality of digital 'I' detectors; and a plurality of gating means.

Subfile: C

Descriptors: digital arithmetic; special purpose computers

Class Codes: C5230 (Digital arithmetic methods); C5420 (Mainframes and minicomputers)

18/5/14 (Item 1 from file: 95)

DIALOG(R)File 95:TEME-Technology & Management

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01103232 E97051566021

Distributed **multi-level recovery in main-memory databases**
(Verteiltes Multi-Level-Wiederaufsetzen in speicherresidenten Datenbanken)
Bohannon, P; Parker, J; Rastogi, R; Seshadri, S; Silberschatz, A;
Sudrashan, S
Bell Lab., Murray Hill, USA; Indian Inst. of Technol., Bombay, IND
Proc. of the 4th Internat. Conf. on Parallel and Distributed Information
Syst., Miami Beach, USA, Dec 18-20, 19961996
Document type: Conference paper Language: English
Record type: Abstract
ISBN: 0-8186-7475-X

ABSTRACT:

In this paper, the authors present two schemes for concurrency control and recovery in **distributed main-memory databases**. In the client-server scheme, clients ship **log** records to the server, which applies the updates to its **database copy**. In the **shared** disk scheme, each side broadcasts its updates to other sites. The above enable the authors schemes to support concurrent updates to the same page at different sites. Both schemes support an explicit multi-level recovery abstraction for high currency, reduced disk I/O by writing only redo **log** records to disk during normal processing, and use of per-transaction redo and undo **logs**, to reduce contention. Further, the authors use a fuzzy checkpointing scheme that writes only dirty pages to disk, yet minimal interferes with normal processing, not requiring updaters to even acquire a latch before updating a page.

DESCRIPTORS: **DISTRIBUTED DATABASES** ; CLIENT SERVER SYSTEMS; TRANSACTION PROCESSING; **DATABASE** MANAGEMENT SYSTEM; FUZZY LOGIC; MAIN MEMORY IDENTIFIERS: MMDB--(**MAIN MEMORY DATABASE** SYSTEM); verteilte Datenbank; Main-Memory-Datenbank; Wiederaufsetzen

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(c) 1999 Business Wire
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
(c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 610:Business Wire 1999-2005/Jun 08
(c) 2005 Business Wire.

Set	Items	Description
S1	2882699	LOG? ? OR HISTORY OR HISTORIES
S2	70271	(1ST OR FIRST OR PRIMARY OR MAIN OR MASTER OR PARENT OR ORIGINAL) (2W) (S1 OR TABLE OR LIST OR LISTING OR DATABASE OR REPOSITORY)
S3	20227	(2ND OR SECOND? OR BACKUP OR BACK()UP OR DUPLICATE OR REDUNDANT OR ALTERNATE) (2W) (S1 OR TABLE OR LIST OR LISTING OR DATABASE OR REPOSITORY)
S4	14142	(COPY OR REPLICA) (5N) (S1 OR TABLE OR LIST OR LISTING OR DATABASE OR REPOSITORY)
S5	2291591	THRESHOLD? ? OR LIMIT? ? OR MAXIMUM OR CEILING OR BOUNDAR? - ??
S6	12242	(PREDETERMIN? OR PRESET? OR PREESTABLISH? OR PREDEFIN? OR PREARRANGED OR PRESCRIBED OR (PREVIOUSLY OR PRE) () (DETERMIN? OR SET???? OR ESTABLISH? OR DEFIN? OR ARRANGED)) (3W) (VALUE? ? OR NUMBER? ? OR CRITERIA OR RESTRICTION? ?)
S7	279596	S5:S6 (5N) (EXCEED??? OR SURPASS? OR BEYOND OR ABOVE OR OVER OR MORE OR HIGHER OR GREATER OR REACH??? OR ATTAIN? OR ARRIV? - ??)
S8	3216	(ASSIGN? OR REASSIGN? OR SHIFT??? OR TRANSFER? OR MOVE? ? - OR MOVING OR READDRESS? OR RE()ADDRESS? OR APPOINT? OR DESIGNAT? OR SWITCH? OR SUBSTITUT? OR SWAP???? OR EXCHANG??? OR CHANG??? OR POINT???) (10N) S3:S4
S9	74193	BALANC??? (3N) (LOAD OR WORK)
S10	415481	(DISTRIBUT? OR SHARE? ? OR SPLIT???? OR SPREAD??? OR DIVID- ???) (10N) (S1 OR TABLE? ? OR LIST? ? OR LISTING? ? OR DATABASE? ? OR REPOSITORY? ?)
S11	0	S1 (50N) S2 (50N) S3:S4 (50N) S7 (50N) S8:S10
S12	5	S1 (50N) S2 (50N) S3:S4 (50N) S5:S6 (50N) S8:S10
S13	2	S1 (30N) S2 (30N) S3:S4 (30N) S7
S14	2	S1 (50N) S2 (50N) S3:S4 (50N) S7
S15	52	S1 (50N) S2 (50N) S3:S4 (50N) S8:S10
S16	55	S12:S15
S17	42	RD (unique items)

S18	30	S17 NOT PY=2000:2005
S19	28	S18 NOT PD=19990429:19991231

19/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)
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02109734 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19799951 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Security solutions. (Security Advisor) (Question and Answer) (Column)
Cobb, Michael
Databased Web Advisor, v15, n10, p68(3)
Oct, 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE: Column ISSN: 1090-6436 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 2413 LINE COUNT: 00192

... code will continue to run, it can't be viewed or edited. Be sure you make a **copy** of your **original database** and read the Help file topic "About .MDE files" before saving your database as an .MDE file...

...access and change the data. Access supports both share-level security and user-level security. In a **share** -level security system, the **database** is assigned a password, and as long as users know this password, they can open the database without having to **log** on to Access. I wouldn't recommend **share** -level security, because there's no control over a user's ability to change any part of...

19/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)
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01972980 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18579813
The great NOS face-off: NetWare vs. NT. (comparison of forthcoming network operating system versions) (Product Information) (Cover Story)
Steinke, Steve
LAN Magazine, v11, n9, p50(5)
Sep, 1996
DOCUMENT TYPE: Cover Story ISSN: 1069-5621 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 3246 LINE COUNT: 00263

... created and modified once, as long as the domain includes all the resources a user needs. Users **log** on to the domain one time and gain access to everything they have rights to. Domain databases...

...for critical network data, to improve performance, and to enable the network to continue operation if the **primary database** is out of service.

The backup databases are periodically synchronized with the primary one. In Windows NT Server, if the **primary database** is unavailable and **changes** must be performed, a **backup database** (backup domain controller, or BDC) can be manually rendered the **primary database** (primary domain controller, or PDC).

The shortcomings of this approach begin to show up with the proliferation...

19/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 275)
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01880970 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17883148 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Microsoft revs up SQL Server. (Microsoft's SQL Server 6.0 DBMS) (Software Review) (Evaluation)
Salemi, Joe
LAN Magazine, v11, n1, p135(5)
Jan, 1996

DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 1069-5621 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 4134 LINE COUNT: 00330

... uses its own logon IDs for validating users. Users must provide the appropriate ID and password to **log** in to the database server. Standard security can be used with any of the supported networks and...

...user ID for the SQL Executive, particularly if the database is going to be part of a **distributed database** system. SQL Server 6.0 supports **distributed databases** through the replication process. Replication is one of the two main methods of creating a **distributed database** system--it copies all or part of a **database** across multiple servers, ensuring that every server has exactly the same information in its local **copy** of the **database**. The replicated servers can exist on the same LAN or can be widely scattered across a city up replicated databases. The **primary database**, referred to as the publisher, contains the master **copy** of the **database**. The **database** is copied to the other database servers, called the subscribers or subscribing databases, which receive updates from...

...own set of subscribers, which allows for establishment of a hub-and-star replication system. A third **database** type, called the **distributor**, handles the actual tasks of propagating the changes from the publisher to the subscribers. Note that in...

19/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 275)
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01823254 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16835978 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The challenge of replication, part 2. (the second of a two-part series on database replication technology)
Edelstein, Herb
DBMS, v8, n4, p62(6)
April, 1995
ISSN: 1041-5173 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 6345 LINE COUNT: 00506

... can also use the non-complete, non-condensed CCD for auditing purposes, because it contains a complete **history** of the table. Historical queries would use a complete, non-condensed CCD.

The Apply component is intelligent...Chained replication (from platform to platform to platform) can occur by using a copy of the CCD **table** at a target site and using it as the source for the Apply process from a different...

...joins, or any SQL operation on the source data. For example, if you join two tables, the **changes** to the first **table** are joined to the **second table**, the **changes** to the **second table** are joined to the **first table**, and the results of both joins are applied to the replicated join table.

Because an aggregated data...

...an aggregate on the inserts), and all canceled sales (using an aggregate on the deletes) in a **copy database**. This kind of transformation is well-suited to data warehouse type applications in which the database is optimized...

19/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 275)
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01685094 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15506203 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Storing your data. (use of document management feature in Lotus
Development's Notes workgroup software) (includes related article on
Notes' replication function)

Bott, Ed

PC-Computing, v7, n7, p142(2)

July, 1994

ISSN: 0899-1847

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 971

LINE COUNT: 00076

... formula--is the answer. Connected servers will resync data.

Related article: What It Means: Notes Replication Keeps **Databases** in
Sync with each other

Notes data is **distributed** across networks and can be stored
anywhere--on a NetWare server in Chicago, an OS/2 server...

...do this, Notes identifies matching pairs of document IDs and updates
older documents.

Replicas

To create a **database replica**, Notes copies the **original
database** and adds special fields to track the replication **history**. You
can create as many replicas as you like. One **replica** of a sales tracking
database might be stored on a server, while another is saved on the sales
manager's notebook.

Connection...

19/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 275)
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01600978 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13912637 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
HP OpenODB: an object-oriented database management system for commercial
applications. (Technical)

Ahad, Rafiul; Tu-Ting Cheng

Hewlett-Packard Journal, v44, n3, p20(11)

June, 1993

DOCUMENT TYPE: Technical

ISSN: 0018-1153

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 7869

LINE COUNT: 00668

... Availability. OpenODB maximizes the availability of information by
providing:

- * Dual logging to ensure the integrity of the **log file**
 - * Database replication on other systems so that more users can
effectively access the same information and applications can quickly switch
over to another system in case of an unscheduled shutdown
 - * Automatic **switch** to a **second log file** if the **original log
file** is damaged or becomes full
 - * Dynamic file expansion to expand the size of the OpenODB file
system if it becomes full
 - * Online **backup** of the **database**, which backs up the database
while it is being accessed.
- Multiuser Concurrency Control. OpenODB is designed to...

19/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 275)
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01600599 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13764678 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Replicating data. (includes related article on replication tools)

Edelstein, Herb

DBMS, v6, n6, p59(4)

June, 1993

ISSN: 1041-5173 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 3841 LINE COUNT: 00303

... only careful administration of the replicas will ensure database accuracy. Successfully using replication generally requires keeping the **copy table** as a read-only **table**, but enforcing this constraint is up to the local DBMS and DBA. If the constraint is not...Transactions

Sybase. Sybase's replication server (part of the forthcoming System 10) altered the nature of the **distributed database** debate by explicitly recognizing the importance of a replication approach to solving real distributed data problems.

The...

...the targets for data replication. A replication definition defines the data that is available for replication. Each **replica** site contains a **table** with the columns to be copied from the **primary table**. The **replica** sites register a subscription to the data they wish to access from the **primary table**. Subsets of data can be specified using a "where" clause. This separation of the replication function from...

...without affecting either the database or the application code.

At each primary data site there is a **Log Transfer Manager (LTM)** that passes completed transactions from the primary site to the replication server. The data...consuming, Oracle7 also supports a fast refresh (also called a differential snapshot) of simple snapshots. A snapshot **log** records changes to the **master table**, which are applied when the snapshot table is refreshed. Snapshot table refreshing occurs when you run the...

...middleware product for providing connectivity from OS/2 servers to DB2, SQL/DS, and Teradata databases. The **TRANSFER** statement is a utility that extracts data from a master **copy** and populates a **secondary database**. The function is bidirectional and can extract data from a local SQL Server database to populate remote...

19/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 275)
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01582231 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13345226 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
IBM's Database Manager: Database Manager provides LAN-mainframe connectivity and client/server business solutions under OS/2. (Server Side)(Column) (Tutorial)

Roti, Steve

DBMS, v6, n2, p81(3)

Feb, 1993

DOCUMENT TYPE: Tutorial ISSN: 1041-5173 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 2216 LINE COUNT: 00177

... Database backups can be used to restore a database to its state at the time of the **backup**, and **log** files can be used to roll the database forward to a chosen time. An optional crash recovery feature automatically recovers committed transactions and rolls back uncommitted transactions after a system crash.

Distributed **database** capabilities can be added to **Database Manager** through IBM's **Distributed Database Connection Services/2 (DDCS/2)**. Remote Data Access to DB/2, SQL/DS, and SQL/400 databases...

...chosen by the database administrator. Database files are kept in system-named subdirectories for each database; the **first database** on drive C would be stored in C:/SQL00001, the second in C:/SQL00002. The transaction **log** files are placed on the same drive as the database by default, but the DBA can move...

19/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 275)
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01496876 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11739410 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Trailblazing the client/server jungle, part 3: your hardware can maximize
client/server performance.
Louderback, Jim
Data Based Advisor, v10, n1, p80(7)
Jan, 1992
ISSN: 0740-5200 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 4006 LINE COUNT: 00304

... imagine making a change to two different tables in one transaction.
The changes are made, the transaction log is updated, and the server
crashes. The lazy-write cache managed to write the transaction log from
RAM to disk along with the changes to the second table. Unfortunately
the changes made to the first table were still in the cache and had
not been flushed to disk.

When the database server is...

...procedure and see that the transaction was committed before the crash,
even though the changes to the first table were never recorded on disk.
Even more insidious, imagine if a change to one of the systems...

19/3,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 275)
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01379288 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 09580333 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Title fight. (Software Review) (Novell's NetWare 386 3.1 and Microsoft's
LAN Manager 2.0 local area network; includes related article on problems
in installing a network) (evaluation)
Moss, David
PC User, n143, p52(7)
Oct 10, 1990
DOCUMENT TYPE: evaluation ISSN: 0263-5720 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 5468 LINE COUNT: 00418

... servers in a domain, each with a different role to perform. The
Primary Domain Controller stores the master user accounts database, and
is used to validate logons to the network using the Netlogon service.

This provides password validation...

...not only includes checking for the correct password but also checks to
see whether the password has reached its age limit. Other security
features include determining whether users are entitled to log on at this
particular time, and the ability to force logoff after a preset time.

The Backup Domain Controller has a copy of the user accounts
database and will validate logons if the Primary Domain Controller is
off-line or under heavy load. A...

19/3,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 275)
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01371948 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 08844550 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Guerrilla networking: a network for Everyman. (creating local area networks
- LANs - that work for end users) (includes related articles on specific
low-cost LAN systems) (tutorial)

Gralla, Preston
PC-Computing, v3, n9, p72(8)
Sept, 1990
DOCUMENT TYPE: tutorial ISSN: 0899-1847 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 4763 LINE COUNT: 00352

... VERBOSE \ \XT
NET USE LPT2 \\XT\@PRINTER
NET QUEUE START \\XT
NET LPT TIMEOUT 1
:END

The **first** login command **logs** you into your own machine on the network. (If you're worried about security, don't include...

...386 at the command line, and you'll be prompted for your user name and password.)

The **second** **logs** you into your assistant's XT. The **WAIT switch** will stop executing the rest of the batch file if XT isn't found on the network. Your PC will wait, continually polling the network until XT **logs** in. If you'd rather not wait, hit Esc, and the PC will go directly to :END
...

19/3,K/12 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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06198837 Supplier Number: 54129198 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
CCI supplants CText in Chicago, signs three more major metros.
Rosenberg, Jim
Editor & Publisher, v132, n11, p35(1)
March 13, 1999
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Academic
Word Count: 1461

... pagination software in spring. The Texas sites are installing almost 250 AdVision seats linked to IBM RS6000 **primary** and **secondary database** servers running Sybase Open **Switch** automatic failover and an off-site disaster-recovery server - all synchronized with Sybase Replication Server. Riverside is...

...software include browser-based customer self-service (order entry, current balance, WYSIWYG preview), customizable screens and WYSIWYG **logo** management, multiple column text, and automatic selection of charges based on text composition.

19/3,K/13 (Item 2 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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05557023 Supplier Number: 48419656 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Getting the rights right when using Windows NT's user domain manager
Wonnacott, Laura
InfoWorld, p046
April 13, 1998
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 809

... to administer rights at the group instead of the individual level.
For what it's worth, the **log** on locally right really means "run a program on the server"; the **log** -in process is really just a program.

You'll also need to set this right for accounts that run services. Another time the **log** on locally right comes into play is on a Remote Access Service (RAS) server. All users who...

...server, create a local group of dial-in users on the RAS server and give them the **log** on locally right.

If you want to test the new policy immediately, remember to synchronize the entire...

...Domain Controller (PDC) and the BDC -- after making changes. The PDC establishes the domain and maintains the **master** account database for the domain. The BDC receives a **copy** of the **master** account database and all associated **changes** according to a schedule. By default the PDC checks the database and sends changes every 5 minutes...

19/3,K/14 (Item 3 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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05273202 Supplier Number: 48033383 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Unlock your potential
InfoWorld, p114
Oct 6, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 6920

... glitches that were a hassle to get around, especially when installing new applications on Windows NT for **first** -time **log** -ins. A user **logs** in for the first time on a machine that does not have the set of applications for...

...understands that the application is missing from the desktop and proceeds with installation, which establishes the program **pointers** in the user's home directory. When the **second** user **logs** in, the registry shows that the program exists. But with directory access protection policies, the second user...

19/3,K/15 (Item 4 from file: 16)
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03783021 Supplier Number: 45383466 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Distribution key to survival: Studies reveal push for greater supply efficiencies
Discount Store News, v0, n0, p3
March 6, 1995
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 851

... size, retailers share common techniques to maximize operational productivity. Most logistics executives have similar employment and work **histories**.

* Pay for performance, relatively new for many respondents, is becoming more widespread. Some smaller- and mid-size...

...to distribution centers and many have gained a competitive opportunity because of it.

There are two tables, **first** table describes retailers programs to enhance productivity and **second** table describes performance improvement of productivity

* **Distribution** is becoming an around the clock operation. Operating hours for distribution centers continue to stretch and seven...

19/3,K/16 (Item 5 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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03000000 Supplier Number: 44070995 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
New Products Make Replication Easier: AN ANALYSIS
Network Computing, p99
Sept, 1993
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 2207

... or mirrored servers.
To set up data replication, the database administrator writes a replication definition for each **primary table**, listing its columns and data types. This makes the data available to be replicated. Then, on the remote...

...rows of the tables available for replication at each remote site. After that, any change to the **master table** will be replicated to the copies in the terms defined by the subscription relationships.

The replication mechanism...

...sure all the updates are replicated to the other systems. As a client application writes to the **original database** server tables, a special Log Transfer Manager process notes the update. The Replication Server then causes those **changes** to be executed for each subscribing copy.

If the copy's table is large, Sybase supports a first-time initialization from tape to avoid having to **copy** the entire **table** over the network. From initialization on, only **changes** to the copy are sent over the network.

All the copies are read-only, so updates to the database must be made to the **primary table**. Sybase, however, has an asynchronous stored procedure feature that can apply a loose-consistency approach to updates...

...the local tables that are replicas.

Since the update is queued by the local Replication Server, the **master table** doesn't have to be directly available for the user to have made a guaranteed (though possibly delayed) transaction to the database. When the connection is restored, the local Replication Server updates the **master table**, whose change, in turn, triggers an update of the local table.

The asynchronous nature of the updates...

19/3,K/17 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

10016948 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20182587 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Contact management software that works for you.(Software Review) (Evaluation)
Davis, Tom C.
Accounting Today, v12, n1, p24(4)
Jan 5, 1998
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 1044-5714 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 3306 LINE COUNT: 00276

... certain areas of the database. If the server goes down, you can still work on a separate "**copy**" of the **database**. When the server is up, all **changed** information will be updated automatically on the **main database**. With the help of Caller ID, customer records will automatically

be accessed by the time a customer...

...well and allows for clients and their projects to be managed on one screen. Documents and telephone logs are linked to the client information screen and can be viewed on screen, providing a connection between...

19/3,K/18 (Item 2 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

09149745 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18913427 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
'Seal of approval' designed to indicate Web site security.(CommerceNet and
Electronic Frontier Foundation create ETrust's Web page logos)
Bloom, Jennifer Kingson
American Banker, v161, n232, p16(2)
Dec 5, 1996
ISSN: 0002-7561 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1013 LINE COUNT: 00083

...ABSTRACT: CommerceNet have created Etrust logos for banks to indicate different privacy levels of their Web sites. The 1st logo called 'No Exchange' indicates that Web site operators collect only information related to billing and system administration; the 2nd logo called '1-to-1 Exchange' indicates that operators does not share site user information with third parties; the 3d logo called 'Third-Party Exchange Guidelines' allows site operators to share site user data with third parties.

19/3,K/19 (Item 3 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

08009844 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16825121 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
After divorce: 2 SQL Servers: Microsoft and Sybase are adding their unique
touches to SQL Server: Which is best? (Software Review) (Evaluation)
Edelstein, Herb
InformationWeek, n528, p62(6)
May 22, 1995
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 8750-6874 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 3530 LINE COUNT: 00291

... an updatable primary site to read-only targets. They use a publish-and-subscribe metaphor whereby the primary database makes certain data available for replication, and target sites register their desire to receive the data...

...Sybase SQL Server or other target database to which Sybase connects through its gateways. It focuses on distributing changes with minimum latency, which it achieves by continuously running a Replication Agent log reader and then distributing all rows for a transaction as soon as it detects a commit. Sybase Replication Server will update...

...no facility for grouping transactions. To send a collection of updates, called a differential snapshot, to a replica database -users must disconnect from the Replication Server and reconnect when they are ready to send the changes.

Similarities End

Microsoft replicates data only from its SQL Server primary database to other Microsoft SQL Server target databases or any other database that complies with Open Database Connectivity...

...Like Sybase's log reader, Microsoft's runs continuously but changes can be grouped in the staging table, which resides on a distribution server

and sent periodically to the target **database** . When data is updated, the log-reader task pulls the transaction information from the **log** to send to the **distribution database** . A separate **distribution** task is created for each subscriber; its execution is controlled by SQL Scheduler. This distribution task also time, allowing changes to be sent to replicas in batches. The **distribution** task has a separate thread for every target **database** .

While both products push changes from the primary site to the target, only Microsoft's allows both...

19/3,K/20 (Item 4 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04165150 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 08200609 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Panel discusses control systems upgrading. (panel discussion)
Dugar, Umed; Wintjen, Don; Ahmad, Pasha; Tolliver, Terry; Rominger, Michael C.; Hill, Kenneth D.
Hydrocarbon Processing, v68, n11, p63(5)
Nov, 1989
DOCUMENT TYPE: panel discussion ISSN: 0018-8190 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 4546 LINE COUNT: 00374

... are used for the database in a DCS and in a computer?
Hill: Central processing unit redundancy, **history** module storage and disk backup are used for DCS database backup and safeguard.
Tolliver: The DCS database...

...updated weekly.
Dugar: The database has multiple backup floppy copies (two copies of current database and one **copy** of **first** previous **database**). Generally we keep one backup **copy** away from the plant site for added protection. We have a procedure on how to make database **changes** and backup copies.
Ahmad: A **redundant database** in the DCS is a rule; nonredundancy in the computer.
Wintjen: On one critical process unit we...

...a single supervisory computer is used with the database backed up on floppy disks or magnetic tape. **History** files, which contain our most important information, are uploaded hourly to our mainframe for manipulation and analysis...

19/3,K/21 (Item 5 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02444982 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 04403826
Joint venture activity patterns of U.S. firms, 1972-1979.
Cromley, Robert G.; Green, Milford B.
Growth and Change, v16, n3, p40(14)
July, 1985
ISSN: 0017-4815 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: CITATION

CAPTIONS: The **log** -linear model - multiplicative formula. (**table**);
Regional **distribution** of major partner and child. (**table**); Regional **distribution** of major partner and **secondary parent** . (**table**)

19/3,K/22 (Item 1 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01520092 01-71080
Microsoft solution
Anonymous
InfoWorld v19n40 PP: 120-124 Oct 6, 1997
ISSN: 0199-6649 JRNL CODE: IFW
WORD COUNT: 869

...TEXT: glitches that were a hassle to get around, especially when installing new applications on Windows NT for first-time log-ins. A user logs in for the first time on a machine that does not have the set of applications for...

...understands that the application is missing from the desktop and proceeds with installation, which establishes the program pointers in the user's home directory. When the second user logs in, the registry shows that the program exists. But with directory access protection policies, the second user...

19/3,K/23 (Item 2 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01284810 99-34206
Think fee income: Taking a lesson from commercial banks, utilities can boost earnings with customer fees
Thomison, David M
Electric Perspectives v21n5 PP: 50-60 Sep/Oct 1996
ISSN: 0364-474X JRNL CODE: ELP
WORD COUNT: 3147

...TEXT: That significantly increases the profitability of shifting your marketing paradigm.

What would happen, then, to the disaggregated distribution company in the two case histories represented by Tables 2 and 4 if its average ROE were 20 percent, rather than the 67 percent typical of vertically integrated companies? (See Table 5.) The ROE in the first case history would change only negligibly since the energy savings there dealt almost exclusively with cannibalizing gas revenues, so the distribution company's lower nonfuel margin would have a negligible impact. But the ROE in the second case history, which converts fuel revenue to nonfuel revenue, would skyrocket from 18 percent of 40 percent--an increase...

19/3,K/24 (Item 3 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01066612 97-16006
Demographic dynamics and the empirics of economic growth
Sarel, Michael
International Monetary Fund Staff Papers v42n2 PP: 398-410 Jun 1995
ISSN: 0020-8027 JRNL CODE: IMF
WORD COUNT: 3997

...TEXT: 1) $-b \text{ sub } j i(t) - m \text{ sub } j q \text{ sub } i(t)$ (20)

$y \text{ sub } i(t) = \log (y \text{ sub } i(t+1)) - \log (y \text{ sub } i(t)) - q \text{ sub } i(t)$.
(21)

Finally, we can obtain a reduced form that...

...sub n - 1):

$$y_i(t) = g_i(t) = \theta_0 - \theta_1 \log(y_i(t)) = \beta_1 p[i(t)] + \dots + \beta_{n-1} p_{n-1}$$

...attention to the 121 countries that have continuous observations every five years during 1960-1985. (4) The **second database** is the United Nations (1990) **database** on the **distribution** of the population among different age groups for each country at five-year intervals. The ages also ...

...is 1950-1985, with forecasts for the period 1990-2025. All of the countries covered by the **first database** except Seychelles and the Taiwan Province of China are also covered by the United Nations data. Therefore...

19/3,K/25 (Item 1 from file: 647)
 DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
 (c) 2005 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01052834 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: IWK19950522S0050
 After Divorce: 2 SQL Servers - Microsoft and Sybase are adding their
 unique touches to SQL Server. Which is best? (Technology Analysis)
 Herb Edelstein
 INFORMATIONWEEK, 1995, n 528, PG62
 PUBLICATION DATE: 950522
 JOURNAL CODE: IWK LANGUAGE: English
 RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
 SECTION HEADING: OpenLabs
 WORD COUNT: 3309

... an updatable primary site to read-only targets. They use a publish-and-subscribe metaphor whereby the **primary database** makes certain data available for replication, and target sites register their desire to receive the data...

...Sybase SQL Server or other target database to which Sybase connects through its gateways. It focuses on **distributing** changes with minimum latency, which it achieves by continuously running a Replication Agent **log reader** and then **distributing** all rows for a transaction as soon as it detects a commit. Sybase Replication Server will update...
 ...no facility for grouping transactions. To send a collection of updates, called a differential snapshot, to a **replica database** -users must disconnect from the Replication Server and reconnect when they are ready to send the changes.

Similarities End
 Microsoft replicates data only from its SQL Server **primary database** to other Microsoft SQL Server target databases or any other database that complies with Open Database Connectivity...

...Like Sybase's log reader, Microsoft's runs continuously but changes can be grouped in the staging **table**, which resides on a **distribution server** and sent periodically to the target **database**. When data is updated, the log-reader task pulls the transaction information from the **log** to send to the **distribution database**. A separate **distribution task** is created for each subscriber; its execution is controlled by SQL Scheduler. This distribution task also time, allowing changes to be sent to replicas in batches. The **distribution task** has a separate thread for every target **database**.

While both products push changes from the primary site to the target, only Microsoft's allows both...

19/3,K/26 (Item 2 from file: 647)
 DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
 (c) 2005 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

00602280 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: UNX19910304S1871

Often, the distribution of data is more de facto than design. A few work groups scattered throughout a company may have devel... (Data Management)

Julie Anderson

UNIX TODAY , 1991, n 066, 18

PUBLICATION DATE: 910304

JOURNAL CODE: UNX LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

SECTION HEADING: Products-Development Tools

WORD COUNT: 559

... card users stay close to home, buying from the local shopping mall. If you store the credit history record for each cardholder at the node nearest the cardholder's address, then most credit approval requests ...

...support example above, where data is extracted from multiple databases, in the credit card example, a single table within a database is split across many nodes.

With some tables that hold relatively static data, you may want to distribute the data by propagating multiple copies of the table. Only tables with relatively static data are suited for this type of distribution because of the technical complexity and resulting headaches that accompany updating multiple copies of the same data. In the credit card example, you may elect to store at each node a copy of the table that holds the current finance charge rates. When this information changes, the master table can be updated and new copies of the table sent out over the network. This method also...

19/3,K/27 (Item 3 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
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00544453 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: NWC19930901S2807

New Products Make Replication Easier: An Analysis

Bruce Robertson

NETWORK COMPUTING, 1993, n 409 , 99

PUBLICATION DATE: 930901

JOURNAL CODE: NWC LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

SECTION HEADING: Features

WORD COUNT: 2243

... or mirrored servers.

To set up data replication, the database administrator writes a replication definition for each primary table, listing its columns and data types. This makes the data available to be replicated. Then, on the remote...

...rows of the tables available for replication at each remote site. After that, any change to the master table will be replicated to the copies in the terms defined by the subscription relationships.

The replication mechanism...

...sure all the updates are replicated to the other systems. As a client application writes to the original database server tables, a special Log Transfer Manager process notes the update. The Replication Server then causes those changes to be executed for each subscribing copy.

If the copy's table is large, Sybase supports a first-time initialization from tape to avoid having to copy the entire table over the network. From initialization on, only changes to the copy are sent over the network.

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...local tables that are replicas.

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The asynchronous nature of the updates...

19/3,K/28 (Item 1 from file: 813)
DIALOG(R)File 813:PR Newswire
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0398499 NY065
AMEX TO INTRODUCE NEW MARKETPLACE FOR SMALL COMPANIES SEEKING AUCTION
MARKET TRADING ENVIRONMENT

DATE: September 12, 1991 16:03 EDT WORD COUNT: 937

...held to the same standards of corporate disclosure as are all other AMEX-listed companies.

AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE			
Regular and Alternate Listing Requirements for U.S. Companies			
Financial	Regular		Alternate
Guidelines			
Pre-Tax Income	\$750,000		---
Market Value of Public Float	\$3,000,000		\$15,000,000
Price	\$3		---
Operating History	---		3 years
Stockholders' Equity	\$4,000,000		\$4,000,000
Distribution	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Public Float	500,000	1,000,000	500,000
Shareholders	800...		

...currently traded on NASDAQ to be considered by the Panel, they must satisfy NASDAQ's recently amended **original financial listing** criteria and, in addition, have a public float of at least 250,000 shares and an aggregate...